The New-York Times.

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DESIRABLE, STEADY INVESTMENT.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD COIN.

The attention of Investors, Trustees, Executors and others desiring an unusually safe, reliable and profitable form of permanent investment, is called to the advantages and assurances of the

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

It is commonly known that the General Government, for wise purposes, has given its aid and encouragement to the construction of one MAIN THROUGH LINE OF RAILROAD from the Pacific Ocean across the Territories to connect with the various Eastern Branches of the Pacific Railroad system, and which will form the GRAND TRUNK ROUTE to the Far West upon which the mighty trans-continental traffic will concentrate.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY—who are carrying it forward with greater energy and persistence than was ever shown in any similar work in ancient or modern times—will build, equip, own and control the Western Half of this Through Line, the most productive, favored and valuable portion of the whole, and may justly be regarded as possessing the richest franchise ever granted on this continent.

The Act of Congress confers upon the Corporations, besides the right of way across the territories, a gift of 12,800 acres of the public lands per mile, contiguous to this line, and an appropriation from the National Credit of SIXTY MILLIONS in 6 PER CENT. BONDS, delivered as the work progresses; or half the estimated cost of the through line and Branches. These Subsidy Bonds the Companies may cancel in a course of years by the transportation-services of the Roads, and a small percentage of its net earnings; they, therefore, constitute an element of great strength to the Corporations.

The Act further authorizes them to issue an equal amount of their own First Mortgage Bonds of corresponding denominations, *which shall be the first claim upon the whole railroad property, and to which the lien of the Government shall be subordinate*, as a means of more readily securing the remaining half of the capital for the construction; the equipment, &c., being provided out of the capital stock subscriptions and other sources.

The great CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD is, therefore, in an important sense, a SEMI-NATIONAL WORK, aided and commended by the people, the Legislative power, and the Executive officers, though its management is *administered with all the care and forethought of the most eminent private corporations.* Being under the constant supervision of the Government—who, being the principal creditor, accepts a subordinate and contingent lien—with so large an amount of additional capital also invested in the property pledged, it is believed that no securities now offered in the market possess the same claims to confidence and market value except those of the Government.

Under these favoring auspices very gratifying progress has been made in extending the railroad track from both directions. Nearly 1,000 miles of the Main Line and converging Branches between the Missouri River and the base of the Rocky Mountains have been built within three years. The Central Pacific Railroad has also steadily and successfully carried the Main-Stem Line from the steamboat navigation of the Pacific to the summit of the Sierra Nevadas, and into the Great Salt Lake Basin east of the California line. Having overcome by far the most difficult and expensive portion of the whole line, the probabilities of the through connection with the Eastern lines being effected in 1870 amount almost to certainty.

The prominent feature in the progress of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD is the remarkably large and profitable Local Business which is developed upon the completed portion; more than justifying the estimates of its projectors—that the immense traffic between the ports of California and the Mining Regions of the Interior would sustain a first-class railroad line, even if the overland connection were not built. The net profit upon operating the link of less than one hundred miles, thus far reaches nearly two millions in gold; and this ratio will be doubled during the coming season, when the entire mountain transit is made by the locomotive. With every extension of the track, the business and profits of the completed part are increased; so that when the overland through traffic shall be centered upon the Central Road, the general prosperity of the Company will be without parallel, and its securities appreciated correspondingly.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY offer for sale their FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, and submit to Investors the following, among other obvious considerations; and invite the comparison with the merits and excellencies of any class of Corporate securities:

I. These Bonds are based upon the most vital and valuable part of the Grand National Pacific Railroad, soon to become the main channel of communication on the continent.

II. The local settlement and business therefrom is remarkably large and profitable, and must constantly increase.

III The hardest part of the road is now built, and the remainder will be rapidly carried forward over the Salt Lake Plains.

IV. The greater part of the means necessary to build the road is provided by the U. S. Government upon a subordinate lien.

V. The State and chief cities of California have contributed upward of $3,000,000 to the enterprise, without lien.

VI. The grant of land is destined at an early day to prove of far greater market value than the total of the first mortgage bonds issued upon the road and equipments.

VII. This road lies altogether among the gold and silver producing regions, and its revenues are received in coin.

VIII. The management of this Company has been in the highest degree prudent and frugal; and the whole surplus, after payment of expenses and interest, is devoted to construction purposes.

IX. The interest liabilities of the Company are even now less than a third the net earnings upon the road pledged.

X. Both *principal and interest are payable* IN GOLD, under special provisions of both National and State enactment.

The bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, and are offered for sale at 95 per cent. of their par value, and accrued interest from Jan. 1 added, in currency.

The back interest is charged at six per cent. in CURRENCY, though repaid in full in GOLD. At this time they yield nearly

NINE PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT.

These Bonds bid fair to attain the most prominent position among the non-speculative investments of the country, and will be actively dealt in at the money-centres in Europe.

Holders of Government Securities have an opportunity of exchanging them for Central Pacific Bonds bearing an equal rate of interest, with the principal well secured, and of

REALIZING A PROFIT OF TEN TO FIFTEEN PER CENT. IN ADDITION.

Orders sent with the funds through responsible Banks or Express Companies will receive prompt attention. Bonds sent by return Express to any address in the United States, at our cost. Information, Descriptive Pamphlets, Maps, &c., furnished on application at the office of the Railroad Company, No. 54 William-st., and of

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, and Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

WASHINGTON.

The Excitement in Regard to the War Department.

Rumors Concerning the Action of the President and Cabinet.

Reported Orders Not to Recognize Mr. Stanton's Authority.

The Relations of Gen. Grant and the President.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

The excitement over the War Office question has been at fever-heat to-day, notwithstanding the fact that all the events which give rise to the excitement occurred early yesterday morning, before most people had got well down to their business. The matter was so quietly and promptly settled that its full effect was not felt until to-day. As a consequence the air has been thick with rumors, and speculation has been indulged in to an unprecedented extent. There have been no developments to-day calculated to change the aspect of the situation as it existed last evening. Mr. STANTON was on duty at the Department to-day, and received a large number of visitors, many of whom were members of Congress, who called to pay their respects. Nothing new has been developed regarding his intentions.

As to the President's course there are a thousand rumors, none of which can be said to have any good foundation. Among them are reports that he has issued orders to the employes of the War Department to have no intercourse with Mr. STANTON as Secretary of War; another that the Secretary of the Treasury has issued orders that Mr. STANTON be not recognized by any officers of his Department; another, that all the Cabinet but Mr. SEWARD will insist that the President do not recognize Mr. STANTON in any manner; and still another, that unless Gen. GRANT can give other and better reasons than those assigned for vacating the War Office, the President will order him to appear before a court-martial on charges of disobedience of orders.

Some developments have occurred to-day, however, that add largely to the interest of the situation. It transpires that the President never intended that Mr. STANTON should quietly resume his position even if reinstated by the Senate, but that he should be compelled to resort to the courts to enforce his claim. There the President hoped the question would be decided in his favor by a decision adverse to the constitutionality of the laws. The President also hoped to make Gen. GRANT's action subservient to this end, and he was greatly chagrined and disappointed at the prompt manner in which Gen. GRANT surrendered the War Office yesterday morning. It is said that he at once inspired articles and dispatches for certain journals, in which Gen. GRANT is charged with duplicity in having agreed to remain in his position until a writ of *mandamus* ejected him, or else resign early enough to enable the President to appoint a successor who would do so. Gen. GRANT is represented as having given the President this assurance even so late as Saturday. The country will characterize these statements as they deserve when it is known that Gen. GRANT gave the President to understand from the first that he could, under no circumstances, be a party to any proceedings having for their object the keeping of Mr. STANTON out of the War Office after he was duly reinstated, and no longer ago than Saturday last he gave the President distinctly to understand that his action would be governed entirely by the provision of the Tenure of Office act, the second section of which explicitly forbids any person from exercising the functions of the office to which he was appointed, after the suspended officer has been reinstated. This provision Gen. GRANT promptly and literally obeyed as soon as he was officially notified that Mr. STANTON was reinstated. And he would have acted in the same manner if he had known that Mr. STANTON had no intention of reëntering the War Department. Under the law, Gen. GRANT no longer had any business in the position. He acted accordingly, and the public will put his official action in the scale against any "understandings" that the President may claim to have had with him in advance.

With regard to the statement that Mr. STANTON drew his pay yesterday for the period of his suspension, JOHN POTTS, Esq., Chief Clerk and Disbursing Clerk of the War Department, makes and authorizes the publication of this statement: "Mr. STANTON has not only not applied to draw any pay for the period of his suspension, but has informed me that he does not consider himself entitled to any pay for that period under the act of Congress."

FERNANDO WOOD.

FERNANDO WOOD was the prominent figure in an exciting scene in the House to-day, during the debate on the Amendatory Reconstruction bill. He characterized the measure as a "child with no name—probably without a father—a monstrosity the most infamous of the many infamous acts of this infamous Congress." Whereupon Mr. BINGHAM, who had charge of the bill, promptly called him to order. Gen. GARFIELD, who was temporarily in the Chair, sustained Mr. BINGHAM's objections, and subsequently Speaker COLFAX decided that Mr. WOOD should not be allowed to proceed with his remarks without an explanation, which he refused to make. The yeas and nays were then called on a motion to allow him to proceed, resulting in 39 yeas and 108 nays. During the roll call Mr. WOOD received the congratulations or condolence of his Democratic friends and remained in his seat, his countenance exhibiting the placidity and composure of a first-class martyr. When the vote was announced Mr. DAWES offered a resolution of censure which, after the defeat of a motion to lay on the table was adopted without debate by a strict party vote—yeas, 113; nays, 39. During the roll-call on the passage of the resolution, Mr. WOOD was studiously engaged in reading a copy of the *Globe*, which he held in his hands, upside down. With characteristic dignity he approached the bar of the House, and leaning with his right hand on a desk, faced the Speaker and prepared himself to receive what Mr. Ross of Illinois' denominated his "so-called" disgrace. Speaker COLFAX, instead of inflicting a partisan censure at the heart of a partisan house, made an apt quotation from MAY's "Parliamentary Digest" of seven centuries ago, showing the light in which Mr. WOOD's offence against the decorum of deliberative bodies was viewed at that time, and closed his remarks by directing him to resume his seat. The utmost silence prevailed both on the floor and in the galleries until Mr. WOOD resumed his seat and made a request to be allowed to continue his remarks, which was met with derisive laughter and cries of "No you don't" from the Republicans, and "Put him out" from the galleries. The matter thus ended and the debate relapsed into its usual dullness until Gen. FARNSWORTH obtained the floor, when he was called to order by Gen. MUNGEN, of Ohio, who took exception to his remarks denouncing the Democrats as the "rebel brethren of Gen. HANCOCK." Gen. MUNGEN offered a resolution of censure, but Gen. FARNSWORTH amended his objectionable remarks, and the calls for the yeas and nays on the resolution received but seven votes. Gen. FARNSWORTH then concluded his remarks and the house adjourned, Gen. PAINE having previously obtained the floor for to-morrow.

THE ANTI-CONTRACTION BILL.

The Senate debated the Anti-Contraction bill all day, continuing the session until 7 o'clock this evening, when it finally passed by a large majority, only four votes in the negative—Messrs. MORGAN, CONKLING, PATTERSON of New-Hampshire and EDMUNDS of Vermont. An amendment by Mr. CONKLING, providing that the amount of greenbacks should not be increased, was lost, 15 yeas to 23 nays.

THE M'CARDLE RECONSTRUCTION CASE.

Gen. GRANT has applied to Senator TRUMBULL to appear in the Supreme Court in behalf of the military authorities in the McCardle case, which involves the Reconstruction laws, and in which the Attorney-General cannot appear for the Government, because he is already committed against the laws. Mr. TRUMBULL has consented to act, and an attempt will be made on Friday by the petitioner's counsel to have the motion to bring the case forward on the docket argued.

NEW ARMY REGULATIONS.

Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN and Major-Gens. AUGUR and SHERIDAN are still engaged in considering the new regulations for the army. These regulations were prepared by Gen. TOWNSEND and submitted to the officers named above, who were appointed the Revisory Board. After they conclude their considerations of this important matter, the regulations, as approved by them, will have to be sanctioned by Congress before they become a law.

THE MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.

A majority of the members of the Ohio delegation have signed a petition protesting against the confirmation of S. S. COX as Minister to Austria, alleging as a reason that he exerted his influence to defeat the election of Hon. B. F. WADE as Senator from Ohio. It is stated that Senator SHERMAN favors his confirmation, and his prospects are better than those of any Democrat yet named for the position.

GEN. GRANT'S RECEPTION.

Gen. and Mrs. GRANT gave a public reception this evening, to which all were welcome, without cards of invitation. It proved to be a very pleasant affair, although it was not as crowded as the receptions of last Winter. There were some fine toilets, but most of those present were persons who neither came to exhibit toilets nor to see others exhibit theirs, but to pay sincere respect to Gen. and Mrs. GRANT.

COMMISSIONER THEAKER.

The President has declined to accept the resignation of Commissioner THEAKER, of the Patent Office, which was tendered some time since, to take effect to-day.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

CIVIL LAW IN TEXAS.

There was received at the Headquarters of the Army to-day a copy of the letter addressed by Major-Gen. HANCOCK to the Governor of Texas, who asks, for the reasons stated that, a military commission be appointed to try three persons for the crime of murder. Gen. HANCOCK, in reply, expresses the opinion that the existing Government of Texas possesses all the powers necessary for the proper and prompt trial of the prisoners in question in due course of law, and says it must be a matter of profound regret to all who value constitutional government that there should be occasion, in times of civil commotion, when the public good imperatively requires the intervention of the military power for the repression of disorders in the body politic, and for the punishment of offences against the existing laws of a country framed for the preservation of social order; but that the intervention of this power should be called for, or even suggested, by civil magistrates, when the laws are no longer silent, and civil magistrates are possessed, in their respective spheres, of all the power necessary to give effect to the laws, excites the surprise of the Commander of the Fifth Military District.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

Letters have been received at the office of Internal Revenue, dated Tullahoma, Tenn., Jan. 6 and 11, and from T. O. CROWFORD, Revenue Inspector, and JAMES RAMSEY, Collector of the Third District of that State, giving information in regard to the danger experienced by them in attending to business regarding illicit distillation, and with particular allusion to a case which had but recently occurred in that district where a party who was in arrears to the Government for taxes due to the amount of $1,000, had resisted the Inspector and Collector making a distrain upon him for the indebtedness. It appears that after the distrain had been accomplished, and the Collector and Inspector had left the premises, they were followed and attacked by the party who had been distrained, accompanied by others, and that the Inspector was shot and wounded. Other outrages were perpetrated. It does not appear from the correspondence that the offending parties have yet been molested, either by military or civil process. A letter from the Inspector, dated the 11th inst., reports that since his being wounded several illicit distilleries were in operation in the Third District of that State. Information has also reached the Department of the resistance made to revenue officers in the discharge of their duty in suppressing illicit distilleries in the neighborhood of Knoxville, Tenn. Vigorous measures have been instituted by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the arrest and punishment of the parties committing these outrages.

QUARANTINE AT NASSAU.

The State Department has received a communication from the British Government replying to and denying the correctness of the complaints made by Mr. KIRKPATRICK, the United States Consul at Nassau, in regard to the enforcement of the quarantine regulations at that port.

WRECK OF THE BARK PALERMO.

Our Consul at Oporto reports the wreck, on the coast of Torreira, of the bark *Palermo*, of New-York, on the 18th of December last. Capt. MOORISH and Seaman ISAAC BROWN were drowned. The cargo of staves were strewn along the shore, and may be mostly saved. The crew will be sent home by the Consul.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

The Chair laid before the Senate a memorial from some members of the Board of Registration of Mississippi, setting forth the destitute condition of the people there, both white and colored, and praying for an advance of supplies to planters, to be considered as a lien on their crops.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MORTON presented a petition, signed by upward of 4,000 colored citizens of Washington, setting forth unjust discrimination against them by contractors and other employes, and from combinations of other laborers, and praying that men may be put in charge of the public works who will not discriminate against them.

The petition was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

NAVAL OFFICERS AS CONSULS.

Mr. CHANLER moved to refer to the Committee on Commerce the resolution allowing the appointment of naval officers as Consuls or Vice-Consuls, now in the hands of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. GRIMES said the resolution did not interfere with the regulations of commerce. There was a proviso that they should not receive any additional salary.

Mr. CHANDLER said the Committee on Commerce might be able to materially reduce the expenses of the Navy Department. The pay of a retired Rear-Admiral was $2,000, but his spare duty pay was $4,000 a year, more than was paid to Consuls. He thought wornout retired officers unfit to discharge the duties. The Consul of Manchester, England, for instance, had to examine and sign in duplicate some 30,000 invoices, deciding whether they were honest or dishonest, whether any fraud had been committed on the Treasury. The bill proposed that no man below the rank of Commander should be appointed. He thought no man above the rank of Lieutenant, or even a Midshipman, should take the office, because in time a young man could be taught its duties, where a retired officer was generally too old to learn, and in order to examine that question he desired to bring the matter properly before the Committee having charge of this business.

Mr. GRIMES said there was one Consul in the interior of Great Britain with a salary of $15,000 or $16,000. In that case there would be a saving to the Government of perhaps $13,000.

Mr. CHANDLER said the highest salary paid to any Consul in that locality was $3,000.

Mr. GRIMES said they had fees in addition to their salaries.

Mr. CHANDLER said they were forbidden to receive fees. All above their salaries had to be paid into the Treasury.

Mr. GRIMES reiterated the assertion, and said his recollection had been refreshed since the commencement of the session by a gentleman in charge of the Fourth Auditor's office. The Senator was in error in saying the Committee on Commerce could reduce the expenses of the Navy Department. Those expenses were much less than the estimates. He disclaimed any intention to interfere with the duties of the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SUMNER thought no Consul in the interior of Great Britain could draw any such fees as the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRIMES) stated. If so, he drew them notwithstanding the provision of the act of July, 1858, regulating the diplomatic and consular system,—a portion of which he read substantially as stated by Mr. CHANDLER.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, was not aware whether Mr. GRIMES' statement was correct or not, though he believed it. Certainly, in various parts of Europe Consuls received at least $15,000 per annum, and many of them bargaining with commercial agents to perform their duties for half rates, or one-fourth, or even for nothing. The whole system was rotten and ought to be reformed. The men representing us abroad, he said, were, in some instances, a disgrace to the country, going abroad for pecuniary reasons, without ability or character, or qualifications for the discharge of their duties. He trusted no party action would be taken, as he had strong hopes that some committee of this body would bring forward a measure for reformation in the matter, and others were working in the same direction.

Mr. GRIMES desired an opportunity to satisfy the Senate of the truth of his statement, and to that end moved to lay the matter over until to-morrow.

Mr. CHANDLER explained the system of appointing Commercial Agents, and said that in individual cases abuses might be shown. Perhaps the system should be revised now, as it was necessary once in ten years; but the necessity for such revision had not been brought to the notice of the Committee on Commerce by the Secretary of State, and they had not given the subject their attention. He desired now simply the reference of this resolution where it belonged, to the Committee on Commerce.

CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

The morning hour here expired and the special order, the bill to prevent the further contraction of the currency, was taken up and Mr. SPRAGUE resumed the floor. He considered a judicious expansion desirable but the circulation of greenbacks, the fruitful source of speculation had gone far enough. The circulation of the National Banks was too much diffused to be available for the credit of the Government. The United States Government was now the greatest gold speculator of the times, and the Secretary of the Treasury the greatest depreciator of the credit of the Government. He condemned the withholding from circulation of the gold in the Treasury and generally the turning of it into a banking institution; the resources of the country, should be made available under the control of Congress or the Government by the establishment of such an institution as a United States Bank, one that would protect the interests of the Government and people, instead of being a tributary to moneyed interest. The latter would then be their servant. Such a power only could bring back a sound financial condition. Then expansion based upon property and private and public securities would be possible. He was astounded that panics had not occurred under the present vicious system, which the longer it continued would cause the greater evils. Only a Power such as the United States Government could stand against the danger of a circulation controlled by the moneyed interest. He concluded, after condemning the policy inciting to speculation by keeping $100,000,000 gold locked up in the Treasury with a circulation at 40 per cent. discount.

Mr. SHERMAN had desired to confine the discussion to the question, namely—whether a further contraction of the currency should be allowed. On this question almost the unanimous opinion of the House and Senate was, that the discretionary power of the Secretary of the Treasury should be repealed, he having withdrawn 140 millions in less than two years, including over 60 millions of United States notes. The Finance Committee's amendment simply proposed to take away that power.

Mr. SUMNER asked what the difference was between the House bill and the amendment of the Committee—a proviso that it should not apply to cancellation of mutilated and defaced notes. The Senator from Vermont (Mr. EDMUNDS) had tried to thrust in the question of inflation. The Committee did not want to introduce that question. He had been accused of favoring mild inflation, but he had opposed it in every possible form and would do as resolutely as any other Senator, except as affecting the funding of the national debt. Under the existing laws the Secretary of the Treasury could not increase the currency to the extent of a five-dollar bill, and that officer knew and recognized that fact. He defended the Secretary of the Treasury from the charges of Mr. STEWART, that he had unnecessarily drawn from the people $40,000,000 of taxes. He said he could not be chargeable with the failure of the estimated tax on whisky and tobacco. He believed that gentleman had conscientiously discharged his duties. The proposition of Mr. SPRAGUE, in regard to the national bank, was irrelevant; and in regard to that Senator's alarm about bankruptcy and ruin because of the decreased price of commodities, he said that was a loss only to the manufacturer, but beneficial to the consumer. The revenue on diversified productions of the country was increasing; they were increasing in volume iron, coal, petroleum—all of them, because of the million men turning to industrial pursuits at the close of the war. It would not be alarming should prices fall more and more. Manufacturers who had made large profits during the war, must now suffer to some extent. This fall of prices constituted no national danger; but, when they fell to specie standard, specie payments might be resumed. He would be a bold man who would now seek to establish a National Bank to control the business of the country and the rate of interest. Neither he nor that Senator would live long enough to see it. Whenever the rate of interest was regulated by law, then it was higher; where unobstructed, the tendency was to reduce the rate.

Mr. SPRAGUE said he did not propose to regulate it by law, but by a better management of finances, in regard to the over-production of manufacturers. He said they might be too large, but there was no sale for them.

Mr. SHERMAN said a simple remedy was to reduce the aggregate prices of agricultural products, which were high because there was a foreign demand. In reply to a remark of Mr. SPRAGUE, in regard to funding the five-twenties in order to produce a lower rate of interest, he said, it could not be done without the consent of the holders of the bonds. It could only be done by inflation. He knew public sentiment demanded that bondholders should make some sacrifices as well as other citizens, but he did not want to enter upon that question. It was idle to attempt the payment of the national debt until those bonds were converted into gold, and would only lead to disaster and ruin to the party attempting it. It was unfortunate that that question had not been settled three years ago, before any portion became redeemable; but the golden moment had passed. He took a hopeful view of the prospects of the country, industry being well rewarded in all its branches. Every man could find employment at fair wages. On this subject there were a variety of projects, but it would be impossible to carry out their object without harmonizing them into some suitable measure and meeting the question fairly and honorably.

After further debate by Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. MORRILL, the bill was passed in committee, and Mr. SHERMAN moved to insert his amendment suggested yesterday, that the amount of such notes now existing shall not be further reduced until Congress shall otherwise provide.

This was agreed to.

Mr. CONKLING moved to amend by inserting after the word "reduced" the words "or increased."

Mr. SUMNER suggested that the Senator substitute the word "changed" instead of "increased."

Mr. CONKLING had no objection, but Mr. SHERMAN said that difficulty might arise in regard to the cancellation of the notes.

Mr. MORTON thought they should confine themselves to the policy of the bill, as it came from the House.

Mr. FESSENDEN supported Mr. CONKLING's amendment, as tending to satisfy the public mind that no further inflation was intended.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed it, as unnecessary, the Secretary of the Treasury having under the law no power to issue a dollar beyond the authorized reserve.

Mr. CATTELL asked whether the amendment would not affect the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the authorized reserve.

Mr. CONKLING replied in the negative. He intended to offer a further amendment, restricting its application.

Mr. MORTON said the amendment would be simply an expression of opinion.

Mr. WILSON thought such an expression of opinion against further inflation was very desirable, and condemned the wild schemes of expansion afloat among speculators.

Mr. HENDERSON asked what harm would result from taking a Five-twenty bond to the Treasury and exchanging it for greenbacks and putting them in sections where they were needed.

Mr. WILSON was inflexibly opposed to extending the circulation of greenbacks; he argued that if business men were to be assured there was to be no more contraction why not also assure them there was to be no more expansion. Referring to a remark of Mr. WILSON's, Mr. CONNESS inquired whether the Senator was in favor of taxing bond holders in accordance with the cry recently raised on the subject.

Mr. WILSON condemned the outcry raised, he said, by men who had opposed the war, whose policy he loathed and abhorred. He was, nevertheless, in favor of ultimately consolidating various loans into form where they could be taxed. He denied that the country was going to ruin politically or financially, as claimed by the Senator from Rhode Island, (Mr. SPRAGUE.) He had received letters from the Treasurers of the States of New-York and New-Jersey, showing that taxable value of property had largely increased. So it was all over the North and West. The people were better off than those of France or England where the bank the Senator referred to was located, to which he was opposed first, last and all the time. He further advocated the amendment and hoped the country would not adopt GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN's ideas on finance.

Mr. CAMERON thought the chief thing to be done was to satisfy the country they would do nothing. The people wanted a settled policy. The currency question should be kept out of politics. Let the expenses of the Army and Navy and the civil list be reduced, and avoid revenue frauds by appointing honest collectors and doing away with the detectives, whom they had never had in olden times. He favored the bill without amendment, because it left the people to themselves.

Mr. CONKLING said the bill would be unimportant if it meant no more than was expressed on its face. For weeks, perhaps months, there had been no contractions, and the Secretary had pledged himself that without their action there would be none. This bill, then, having passed the House, was not the fact that it was pending enough to secure that there should be no further contraction by a future Secretary of the Treasury, as suggested by Mr. SHERMAN, Congress having in its power instantly to arrest it? He would vote against the bill in any shape. In reply to Mr. HENDERSON and other opponents of contraction, he said he did not expect or hope for immediate resumption of specie payments. He thought there would be an ill effect produced on the country by the rejection of the amendment to prevent a further expansion by the Secretary of the Treasury. People would see in it a purpose which had been indicated all along through the debate by the majority of the Senate that expansion is to follow. He modified his amendment by providing that nothing herein contained shall effect the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain the reserve authorized by the fourth section of the act of June 30, 1864, in order, he said, to divest it of all questions as to legal construction. The question of finance, he thought, was to be in the future. He was about to say the question of government. He looked for the relief of the country by a new era of retrenchment, of lessened taxation, except on certain articles from which it should never fail. It could never come from the proposed expansion of paper currency.

Mr. DOOLITTLE denied that any inference could be drawn from the fact that these amendments had been voted down by the Senate, that therefore it was in favor of expansion. The bill was simply to repeal a law allowing the Secretary of the Treasury to contract at a certain rate.

Mr. MORTON took the same view. Their purpose was not to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to exercise his own judgment in regard to the further contraction, but to settle a fixed policy for the future.

Mr. EDMUNDS pointed to the necessary connection between the questions of contraction and expansion, and to the fact that the question was involved whether the Secretary of the Treasury should be allowed in his discretion to issue fifty millions of authorized reserve to meet the temporary liabilities, in addition to the amount of authorized issue to replace the canceled notes. He quoted from the law to show that the Secretary of the Treasury has power to expand until the amount in circulation reaches $450,000,000. Since the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. SHERMAN,) who called this amendment unnecessary, had himself introduced an amendment to meet a possible contingency, why not accept this amendment even in that view.

Mr. SHERMAN denied the correctness of the Senator's construction of the law, and claimed that the Secretary of the Treasury could not reissue notes to replace canceled notes.

Mr. CONKLING quoted from the act of 1863 to show that the Secretary of the Treasury had such power, and would commend to the lips of the Senators the chalice they had offered to others in regard to the discretionary powers of that officer.

Referring to a rise in the gold market of ten per cent. during the discussion, Mr. HENDERSON asked whether, when this bill was passed in the House, gold had not fallen from 41 to 33?

Mr. CONKLING said there went out with the bill a declaration that it would never pass the Senate.

Mr. COLE said he had received letters at that time from prominent gentlemen hoping the Senate would protect them from the inflation policy.

Mr. CONKLING hoped their prayers would not be denied, and in reply to a repetition by Mr. SHERMAN of the point referred to by Mr. HENDERSON, he said at that time the January interest in gold was about to be paid. That and other circumstances had combined to produce the result. He spoke further in opposition to the bill, when a motion to adjourn was lost, by 20 to 25 votes.

Mr. HENDERSON admitted that, in his opinion, the views of the Senator from Vermont, (Mr. EDMUNDS,) that the Secretary of the Treasury had power to increase the paper currency up to four hundred millions, were correct; otherwise he would go for giving him that power. He argued that an increased amount of currency was needed for the business of the country, and that not above fifteen millions had for years regulated the price of gold in the New-York market.

Several members desiring the Senator to yield to a motion to adjourn at 5 o'clock, he declined, saying he was very much interested in what he was about to say. [Laughter.] After speaking about ten minutes further, he said he would yield to a vote, but not to a motion to adjourn. [Cries of vote, vote.]

Mr. EDMUNDS made a few remarks in reply to a charge by Mr. SHERMAN, that gold had risen because of his amendment. He gave way to a motion, by Mr. CAMERON, to adjourn, on which Mr. SHERMAN called for the yeas and nays, and the motion was lost, 20 to 25.

Mr. EDMUNDS continued, arguing that no additional promises to pay should be issued until the country showed ability to pay the present amount.

Mr. CATTELL would vote against the amendment, because he did not wish that the bill should be embarrassed, but would vote for any bill to the same purport introduced by the Judiciary Committee, if they considered it necessary in order to prevent expansion.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, gave his reasons at some length for voting against the bill without the proposed amendment, which he said could do no harm, even if not necessary.

After a few remarks by Mr. HENDERSON, the amendment was lost—15 to 23.

The amendments of the Committee were then agreed to, and the bill passed by the following vote.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Cameron, Cattell, Cole, Cragin, Doolittle, Drake, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Norton, Nye, Patterson of Tennessee, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—33.

NAYS—Conkling, Ferry, Morgan and Patterson of New Hampshire—4.

Mr. CORBETT had paired off with Mr. STEWART, Mr. EDMUNDS with Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. FESSENDEN with Mr. GRIMES, Mr. VAN WINKLE with Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont.

The Senate, at 6:25 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill to amend the act of Feb. 25, 1865, creating the Eastern Judicial District of New-York. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. DAWES presented a substitute for Mr. STEVEN's School bill, which was ordered to be printed.

The Speaker presented the Patent Office Report for 1867. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

The Speaker announced appointments to fill vacancies on committees as follows: On the Committee on Private Land Claims, Mr. MCCORMICK, of Missouri, in place of Mr. HAMILTON, of Ohio, deceased.

On the Committee on Invalid Pensions Mr. TRUMBLE, of Kentucky, in place of Mr. FOX, of New-York, deceased.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill making it the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, whenever the public lands in any district shall be nearly or quite disposed of, to close the local land office in that district, and have the records transferred to the General Land Office. After explanation by Mr. JULIAN, the bill was passed.

Mr. HOPKINS, from the same committee, reported back the bill extending till the 1st of January, 1872, the time for the completion of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad in Iowa. Mr. HOPKINS explained and advocated the bill as being precisely similar in principle to the bill passed a few weeks since in reference to railroads in Wisconsin and Michigan. He moved the previous question.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, protested against such stupendous grabs of lands being put through under the operation of the previous question.

Mr. HOPKINS resumed the floor, and insisted on his demand for the previous question, but afterward yielded the floor to Mr. HUBBARD, of Illinois, who made the point of order, that the gentleman from Wisconsin having refused to yield the floor to him, had no right to yield to any one else. [Laughter.]

The Speaker overruled the point of order, and Mr. WASHBURNE appealed from the decision of the Chair, and demanded the yeas and nays.

The object was to consume the remainder of the morning hour in calling the yeas and nays.

The decision of the Chair was sustained by a unanimous vote, and, the morning hour having expired, the bill went over till to-morrow.

THE RECONSTRUCTION MEASURES.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Reconstruction bill.

Mr. WOOD, who was entitled to the floor, yielded a few minutes to Mr. NICHOLSON, who expressed briefly his condemnation of the proposed measure, and had read by the Clerk the extract of a letter bearing on the constitutional power of Congress, from Gov. MORRIS to TIMOTHY PICKERING.

FERNANDO WOOD'S SPEECH.

Mr. WOOD then took the floor, and addressed the House in opposition to the bill. In his judgment the present moment was the crisis of the country. It required very little more to involve the country in national disaster and annihilation. Since last Monday what had the country seen? An attempt to lay sacrilegious hands on the Supreme Court of the United States; that judiciary department had hitherto remained free from political mutations. By a little further advance in carrying out the principles of the judicial bill, Congress might declare that the Supreme Court could not decide against any act of Congress. There had been three other propositions made, any one of which was calculated to alarm the people. The first one of these was the proposition to degrade one of the most illustrious officers of the army.

Mr. SPALDING made the point of order that the gentleman from New-York should confine himself to the subject under discussion. The House had passed the Judiciary bill, and the bill in reference to Gen. HANCOCK was not up at all.

The Speaker *pro tem.*, Mr. GARFIELD, in the chair, overruled the point of order.

Mr. WOOD proceeded, and enumerated as number three the unprecedented and remarkable transaction which had occurred in the Executive Department. In that connection, he said that, without the consent of the President, and in violation of an implied pledge on the part of the incumbent of the War Office, Mr. STANTON had been thrust back by the Senate in the position from which he had been displaced. The fourth measure was the bill now under consideration, a bill without a title, a child without a name, and probably without a father—a monstrosity—a measure the most infamous of the many infamous acts of this infamous Congress.

Mr. BINGHAM made a question of order on the last expression of Mr. WOOD.

The Speaker required the words excepted to to be taken down.

The expression was written out by the *Globe* reporter and read from the Clerk's desk.

The words having been read, Mr. ROSS suggested jocularly that Mr. WOOD use the words "so called." [Loud laughter.]

The Speaker ruled that the expression excepted to was not in order, and had read by the Clerk the sixty-first rule of the House to the effect that if when a member is called to order the decision be in his favor he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise he shall not be permitted to proceed, in case any member object to his doing so, without leave of the House.

The Speaker added that the gentleman from New-York had the right to proceed if no member objected.

Mr. BINGHAM—I object to his proceeding at all unless he takes back these words and makes an apology.

[Many members on the Republican side—"That is right."]

The Speaker again informed Mr. WOOD that if he desired to explain he had the opportunity to do so.

FERNANDO DECLINES TO APOLOGIZE.

Mr. WOOD rose and said: Mr. Speaker, I have no explanation to give.

The Speaker—Then the gentleman can only proceed with his remarks by the consent of the House.

The Speaker put the question whether the gentleman from New-York should be allowed to proceed, and there was an emphatic "No."

Mr. ELDRIDGE called for the yeas and nays.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays, and resulted yeas 39, nays 108. So Mr. WOOD was not allowed to proceed.

MOTION OF CENSURE.

Mr. DAWES then moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That FERNANDO WOOD, a member of the House from the State of New-York, having this day used in debate upon the floor of this House the following words: "A monstrosity, a measure the most infamous of the many infamous acts of this infamous Congress," deserves therefor the censure of this House; and the Speaker is hereby directed forthwith to pronounce that censure at the bar of the House.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion was decided in the negative.

The "previous question" was then seconded, and the House proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on the on the adoption of the resolution.

The vote resulted as follows: Yeas, 114; nays, 38—a strict party vote.

So the resolution was adopted, and the Speaker, in accordance with it, proceeded to administer a censure to Mr. WOOD, in the following words:

MR. FERNANDO WOOD:—MAY's treaties on the laws, privileges and usages of Parliament, from which we derive the fundamental principles of our Parliamentary law, in speaking of occurrences like that which has caused the vote, the result of which has just been announced, thus speaks: "It is obviously unbecoming to permit offensive expressions against the character and conduct of Parliament to be used without rebuke, for they are not only a contempt of that high Court, but calculated to degrade the Legislature in the estimation of the people. If directed against the other House and passed over without censure, they would appear to implicate one House in discourtesy to the other. If against the House in which the words are spoken, it would be impossible to overlook the disrespect of one of its own members."

Words of this objectionable character are never spoken but in anger, and, when called to order, the member must see the error into which he has been misled; he must retract and make a satisfactory apology. Should he fail to satisfy the House in this manner, he will be punished by a reprimand or by commitment. Having violated this, the universally recognized rule of parliamentary law, the House has ordered its censure to be pronounced upon you by its presiding officer. This duty having been performed, you will resume your seat.

Mr. ROSS inquired whether Mr. WOOD, having paid this penalty, was not entitled the balance of his hour.

The Speaker replied that the House had decided otherwise.

Mr. WOOD said he would like the House to permit him to finish his remarks. [Derisive laughter from the Republican side.]

The Speaker said that could only be done by a reconsideration of the vote refusing to let the gentleman proceed.

Mr. WOOD said: Sir, I shall finish them before the country.

Mr. BOYER moved that the gentleman from New-York should have leave to print his remarks.

The SPEAKER said that would require unanimous consent of the House.

Numerous objections came from the Republican side of the House.

Mr. BECK, one of the two minority members of the Reconstruction Committee, took the floor to argue against the bill. He could understand the position taken by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (STEVENS,) that the Reconstruction acts were entirely outside of the Constitution, but he could not understand the gentleman from Ohio, (BINGHAM,) in announcing that in supporting the bill he was entirely in accordance with the Constitution. It was monstrous to hold, as had been argued, that because Congress might reduce the number of Judges to three, it could also dictate to that Court how it was to decide a constitutional or other question. Mr. BECK read an extract from an argument of Mr. BINGHAM before the Assassination Military Commission, to prove some inconsistency between it and his present position.

Mr. BINGHAM declared that what he said on that occasion was quite consistent with his present position.

Mr. BECK said he had read a part of the gentleman's argument.

Mr. BINGHAM declared that the language imputed to him was not in that argument in the connection in which the gentleman from Kentucky was using it.

Mr. BECK—I say it is in the speech and I have read it from the speech.

Mr. WOOD made the point of order that Mr. BINGHAM had used unparliamentary language, and had charged the gentleman from Kentucky with falsehood.

The Speaker *pro. tem.* (Mr. HUBBARD, of New-York, in the chair,) overruled the point of order.

Mr. BECK remarked that he should have answered in very different language if such charge had been made. He continued his argument against the bill as an utterly unconstitutional measure, and he commended to the Republican side of the House the great principles on which the Democratic Party planted itself. They were to be found in JEFFERSON's first inaugural, and included equal and exact justice to all men; the support of the State Governments in all their rights as the surest bulwark against anti-Republican tendencies; the supremacy of civil over military authority; freedom of religion, of the Press, and of person under the protection of the *habeas corpus* and trials by juries, impartially selected.

Mr. FARNSWORTH addressed the House in support of the bill. That bill was to secure personal liberty, freedom of speech, freedom of the Press, freedom of person, and fair trial by jury. No part of the bill antagonized with those constitutional principles of which the house had heard so much. He quoted from the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the *Brilliant*, one of the prize cases, to show that the Court did not recognize any of the insurrectionary States as actually existing States. They had acted not as misguided individuals, but as States, and had therefore dissolved their connection with the Constitution of the United States. Their territory was during the war an enemy's territory. Even Mr. JOHNSON had declared, by proclamation, after the war, that the civil governments in all the rebellious States had been overthrown, and that there were no civil governments there. Did those States, he asked, after the war, suddenly rise from their ashes into full fledged States? Not a single vestige of what constituted a State had been left in one of them. They were in chaos, confusion, disjointed, dismembered mass of men on land which had once formed a territory of States. The governments set up in them by the President had never been recognized by Congress, therefore they were in no better condition to-day, as to their being States under the Constitution, than they were the day their armies surrendered. He also quoted from a decision of the Supreme Court (the celebrated Rhode Island case) to show where the power lay of declaring whether a State was republican in form, that Congress must necessarily determine that question, and that its decision was binding on every other department of the Government, and could not be questioned in any judicial proceeding. That doctrine, he said, was not new, but he had had it read to bring it more distinctly to the attention of the gentlemen on the other side of the House who had so much to say about Congress—having nothing to do with declaring what State Government it would or would not recognize as Republican in form. Considerable complaint had been made of the second session because it gave to Gen. GRANT powers which had been hitherto exercised by the President. He contended that the provision of the Constitution placing the Executive power in the hands of the President, simply meant that he should exercise that power under the regulations and restrictions of the legislative department of the Government. All through the last two Congresses acts were passed directing the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the General of the Army, to do certain things, and the President had signed them. Yet, if the present bill was unconstitutional, those acts were also unconstitutional. If the Senate had passed the bill which the House had passed last Congress, putting the power in the hands of Gen. GRANT, there would have been no necessity for the present bill. Gens. SHERIDAN, SICKLES and GRANT would not have been removed. The gentleman from New-York (Mr. WOOD) had spoken to-day of an onslaught on a gallant officer who had and has some respect for the civil power. If reports from that district were true, he (FARNSWORTH) knew very well the reason why that gallant officer had commended himself so greatly to the respect of those gentlemen. It was for the same reason that the gallant PHIL. SHERIDAN had secured their condemnation. SHERIDAN was the idol of the loyal men and freedmen of Louisiana and Texas. HANCOCK, he regretted to say, was the idol of the disloyal, the rebel, the traitor, the enemies of his Government in that department, and whoever commended himself to the affection of the rebel element there commended himself equally to the affection of their rebel brethren on this floor.

Mr. MUNGEN, rising to a question of order, objected to the words "rebel brethren on this floor."

The Speaker decided that those words were not proper to be used in reference to members of the House.

Mr. MUNGEN remarked that he wanted this thing understood, for he had had enough of it.

The Speaker stated that the words had been decided to be out of order.

Mr. MUNGEN required the words to be written down by the reporter and read from the clerk's desk.

That having been done, the Speaker repeated his decision, that it was not proper to allude to members of the House as rebels. The gentleman from Illinois would proceed in order, unless some member objected.

Mr. MUNGEN objected, stating that he desired to offer a resolution of censure.

Mr. FARNSWORTH desired to make an explanation.

Mr. MUNGEN did not want to accept any explanation. [Laughter.]

The Speaker put the question whether the gentleman from Illinois should be permitted to explain, and it was decided affirmatively.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said—I did not intend to make any personal application of these words. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] I am very sorry that gentlemen should have applied them to themselves. I will withdraw their personal application by leaving out the words "on this floor."

Mr. ROSS remarked that if his colleague intended them for the Republican side of the House there was no objection to his doing so. [Laughter.]

Mr. BOUTWELL moved that Mr. FARNSWORTH should have the liberty to conclude his remarks in order.

Mr. MUNGEN declared that in his opinion the apology was worse than the insult. [Laughter.] He added that he had done more to put down the rebellion than the gentleman from Illinois had ever done.

The question was taken on Mr. BOUTWELL's motion, and it was agreed to.

Mr. MUNGEN, as a question of privilege, offered a resolution that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FARNSWORTH) be reprimanded by the Speaker for using the words that had been excepted to.

Mr. WOOD expressed the hope that he should enjoy the sole honor of censure, and that the gentleman from Illinois should escape.

Mr DAWES moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion was agreed to without a division, only seven members sustaining a demand for the yeas and nays.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, resuming the floor, said, in addition to what I have said in relation to the officer in command at New-Orleans, I wish to say this much: I have based the remarks I have made in reference to him on information in my possession, on letters, and other facts that have come to my attention. I am sorry to believe any of these reports. I wish to say that, having always regarded him as a gallant officer and personal friend, it surprised me perhaps as much as any other gentleman in the City of Washington when I read his orders, and when I received by letters and newspaper reports accounts of the joy with which he had, as is alleged, filled the hearts of the rebels in his Department. I wish to say further, that after that gentleman had been ordered to relieve SHERIDAN at New-Orleans, and this is what makes the whole thing a matter of more surprise to me, I met him in Washington, on his way to the South, and speaking to him, as I knew him well, for I fought by his side in the field, I said to him: "Well, General, you are going to New-Orleans, are you?" "Yes," said he, "and some people have got an idea that because I am sent down to relieve SHERIDAN I am a Copperhead; but they will find themselves greatly mistaken. I have fought the rebels too long in the field to be their tool now," or words to that effect. I had a right, therefore, to be surprised when I read the first order which he issued, and still more when I read the second.

Mr. RANDALL—I ask the gentleman from Illinois whether that was not a private conversation, and whether he is justified on this or any other occasion to bring before public what had been a private conversation?

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I did not regard it as a private conversation. There were one or two gentlemen, I believe, standing by at the time. I did not so regard it at that time, for I repeated it two days afterward in a public meeting in the gentleman's own City of Philadelphia.

Mr. RANDALL—I do not think myself that the General is a Copperhead, but I object to the use the gentleman makes of a private conversation. I do not gainsay that Gen. HANCOCK is not a Copperhead.

Mr. GETZ—I ask the gentleman from Illinois whether he thinks that Gen. HANCOCK has proved himself a Copperhead from the simple fact that he has proclaimed that the civil law shall be supreme in his department?

Mr. FARNSWORTH—If it is true that he has filled the hearts of the rebels in his department with joy, and that they hail him with cheers whenever he appears at the theatre or in public, while he has filled the hearts of loyal men and freedmen with mourning, I leave it to the gentleman to judge for himself whether he is a Copperhead or not.

Mr. GETZ—If I knew what the word Copperhead means I might answer the question.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—The order of Gen. HANCOCK with reference to the civil authorities filled me with very great surprise and alarm. It is certainly surprising that a subordinate officer sent to the command of a district should set at defiance an act of Congress under which he went there, and set above it this law of a bogus government which that act of Congress had declared illegal. The civil law, which it is his duty to recognize, is the act of Congress, under which he went there. In addition to what I have already said, Gen. HANCOCK said to me: "I am going to New-Orleans to execute the laws of Congress."

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Has he not done so?

Mr. FARNSWORTH—He certainly has not done so, if the reports are true, and if the answers to the petitions for his intercession that are made to him between rebels and the loyal men, and to save the loyal men from the oppression of rebels by referring them to the juries and sheriffs and constables and rebel magistrates there, I think he is not executing the law of Congress by any manner of means, for the law of Congress makes it his duty, to not only to keep the peace, but to see that every man there has equal and exact justice without reference to condition or color. We know very well that no loyal man or freedman can get justice in any of these States.

Mr. PAINE obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion of adjournment.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Mr. BUTLER gave notice of an amendment authorizing the several Constitutional State Conventions in the late insurrectionary States to appoint all civil officers, heretofore provided by the laws of such States; making it the duty of the several District Commanders to confirm such appointments and install such persons in office; and providing that such State Governments shall continue in office until the States are admitted into the Union and other State officers are appointed and qualified.

The House at 4 o'clock adjourned.

THE MILITARY HISTORY OF GRANT.

MILITARY HISTORY OF ULYSSES S. GRANT. From April, 1861, to April, 1865. By A. BADEAU. Vol. I. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

FIRST ARTICLE.

In perusing, by the aid of the connected narrative contained in the volume the title of which we have placed above, the record of the military career of the chief officer of the United States army, and especially of his earlier Western campaigns, we have recalled with satisfaction the circumstance that when Grant's fame was yet to make we gave him whatever support may be derived from oft-repeated words of faith and cheer. Those were not bright days for him. He had few friends. In a most unusual degree he fell under the obloquy of the Press and the public. He was reputed to be a drunkard, and universally regarded as a blunderer. After Donelson he was shelved; after Shiloh he was disgraced; in the midst of the Vicksburgh campaign even he was looked on with coldness and suspicion, and it needed all Mr. Lincoln's forbearance to allow him to be "tried a little longer." We never ceased, however, to believe and proclaim that there were eminent qualities in him. As time passed on those of us who thus felt found our faith amply justified. Grant himself grew with the war, and the educational influence of the war taught people better to appreciate Grant. When in his hands was placed the baton of General-in-Chief, when he became commander of the most portentous army the world ever beheld, it was with the almost universal acquiescence and applause of his countrymen. Since the war, his fame has not diminished. His laurels are very green, and the fingers of censure have not yet begun to seek if there be not among them some asphodels. He has wealth and honor and troops of friends. It is a wonderful career.

When it is necessary to *prove* that a General is a great man by showing that he was an excellent strategist or a fine tactician, or that he would have triumphed had it not been for this or that or the other, it is an up-hill job; but there is one thing which to the popular apprehension needs neither argument nor apology: it is *success*. Now, the people know very well that when, during the war-days, a bulletin of victory came, ten to one it was signed U. S. Grant. This is to them the sufficient seal of Grant's Generalship. Nor, indeed, can we judge differently than by this standard. Fortune may indeed once or twice overwhelm with her favors one who is not worthy of them; she may, on the other hand, betray the finest combinations of genius; but when the struggle is prolonged, when events are multiplied, the gross and scope of results—whether of success or failure—will always indicate with sufficient accuracy the measure of the stature of the man.

It is not enough, however, to know that Grant was a successful General. We want to learn in what way his successes were won. Criticism demands the manner, the means, the circumstances.

So far we have had in response a number of works, the product of more or less industrious dullness. We have had even a number of "Lives" of Grant, the handiwork of literary journeymen, done, too obviously, to turn an honest penny, and mainly filled with unintelligent and therefore offensive eulogy.

Mr. Badeau's volume is the latest contribution to the Grant literature, and we can at least pay it the compliment to say that it is the best of its class. The author has had unusually good opportunity of gathering facts and material, having been, as we understand, for the past three or four years in the General's employ as amanuensis. He merits the praise of having diligently used his opportunity; for he has given a great deal of *materiel pour servir*. We account as altogether the most valuable part of the work a very full appendix in which are printed a large number of official papers, memoirs, letters, dispatches, reports, etc., never before published. The narrative itself seems to be the work of a man of very middling talent. It is destitute alike of power of criticism and of vivid delineation. It is not free from many mistakes of fact and interpretation, and is, alas! marred by frequent grammatical blunders. It contains a great deal of that sort of vague panegyric which is the easy resort of writers who have not the skill to let the exposition of facts be its own sufficient eulogy. But with all, the story of Grant's career, as here told, is interesting, and though the work can by no means be accepted as a final verdict, it furnishes no unimportant contribution to the sum of evidence on which judgment must in the end run. We propose, after a running summary and commentary of this volume, to attempt a brief analysis of its subject.

In the scope of his treatment Col. Badeau limits himself to a narrative of Grant's career from the time that he entered the service at the outbreak of the war. The whole previous part of his life receives only such meagre notice as might find place in an army register. We regret this limitation, for so much that is obviously apocryphal has got into print regarding the General's history *ante bellum* that it would have well befitted one who has had so excellent an opportunity of learning the truth to have given the world a full and faithful record of his life. Besides, this is necessary in the deeper requirements of biographical treatment; for we can form no just notion of the man as he emerged into public view without knowing well the elements which went to shape his character. There must have been a background to this career, and we could much wish to have learnt what it was—what were those circumstances, and what was that environment amid which he grew up, what buffets of fortune, what experiences of life, what aspirations and what failures left their form and pressure upon his moral and intellectual being. If it be said that delicacy forbids that this should be brought to light while the man yet moves among us, then it must be added that no adequate *life* of him may be hoped for until *all* can be told. As it is, we know little beyond the fact that when the civil war broke out Grant was a private citizen, earning his bread in an unimportant inland town in the State of Illinois. "He lived," says his biographer, "in a little house at the top of one of the picturesque hills on which Galena is built, and went daily to the warehouse of his father and brother, where leather was sold by the wholesale and retail." He was thirty-nine years of age before his countrymen became acquainted with his name.

The war which quickened the slumbering activities in thousands of breasts, awakened Grant also to a new life. Three days after Mr. Lincoln's first call for troops, he was drilling a company of volunteers at Galena. With his company he went to Springfield where, having made himself serviceable to Gov. Yates in the work of organizing the State troops, he received from the Governor the Colonelcy of the Twenty-first Regiment of Illinois Infantry. It seems that before obtaining this appointment he had had other aspirations. McClellan was at this time in command of the Ohio troops. Grant had known McClellan in the old army and he made a visit to Cincinnati in the hope that Mac would offer him a place on his staff. He went twice to headquarters, but did not find McClellan there, and returned to Illinois, without mentioning his aspirations to any one. In June, Grant took command of his regiment and was ordered to Missouri, where he remained for three months, employed chiefly in watching the movements of partisan forces. Then there came an important change in his fortunes.

Fremont, who was at this time in command of the Western Department, assigned Grant, who had meanwhile been made Brigadier-General, to the command of the District of Southeast Missouri, with his headquarters at Cairo. It would be interesting to learn how he came to be selected for this post, but we are not informed. The assignment was probably fortuitous, but never was accident more mighty in its consequences. For first of all it gave Grant a command which was in a measure an *independent* one. Had his lines fallen otherwise—had he remained a Brigadier in one of the Western armies, though it is probable enough that his solid talent would have ultimately raised him to the position of a divisional or corps General, it is little likely that he would ever have attained any great command—in which case we leave it to imagination to course along the lines of speculation as to what might have been the result on the whole issue of the war. But the post of duty to which by chance he fell, not only left him in a measure independent, but placed him in the position which in the view of military geography was precisely the most important in the Western zone. Cairo, commanding as it does, the junction of the four great rivers, Tennessee, Cumberland, Ohio, and Mississippi, is a strategic position of prime value, and though this was not in the least apprehended at this stage of the war, it did not fail to declare itself as soon as the Spring campaign opened in the West. Cairo became the great military rendezvous of the Mississippi basin; the force under Grant swelled by constant accretions, and when the time for military operations arrived, it had become the army of the Tennessee—an army destined to an illustrious career. And Grant was its commander. We should have been glad to have had some details of the growth and organization of this force: its history is one of the obscure passages in our early military annals, and we regret that the author should have left it a blank.

It is not till the period of the Donelson campaign that we enter on operations of any considerable magnitude; but during the yet green and callow stage of the war, there are one or two affairs which deserve passing notice. Grant's first act was the seizure of Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee River. It happened in this wise: A day or two after Grant reached Cairo, Polk violated Kentucky neutrality by occupying Columbus and Hickman, and he began to make motions of offence toward Paducah. Grant, however, met his gambit by seizing that point. The act was of his own motion, and furnished, says this writer, "an illustration of traits destined afterward peculiarly to characterize the generalship of Grant"—which we may take to mean his tendency to grasp the initiative, and be beforehand with the enemy. The same trait was exemplified in the affair of Belmont—battle of Belmont as it was then called, battle much bruited about and hotly discussed *pro* and *con*, but since fallen into somewhat dwarfed and meagre proportions. Looking at it from this distance, we must say that, aside from the proof which it affords of Grant's energy and activity, Belmont does not strike us with any high admiration. Col. Badeau indeed essays to show that it was a brilliant piece of strategy; but the effort is more praiseworthy than convincing. It is true, as he remarks, that it is important to indurate raw troops by some actual experience of field service; yet it is to be considered that, as with raw troops first impressions are apt to be powerful ones, it is highly important that initiatory ventures should be of a nature calculated to insure success. It hardly seems possible to give the Belmont affair this praise. The position was completely commanded by the guns of Columbus on the opposite bank of the Mississippi; it would have been entirely untenable even if taken, and the effect of the repulse was unfavorable to the *morale* of the untrained volunteers. Mr. Badeau is mistaken in fancying that Grant's fame rests on Belmont.

By the close of the year 1861, the respective forces in the Western zone had assumed tolerably well-defined positions of offence and defence, and plans of campaign began to be discussed. The rebels, under Albert Sidney Johnson, had established what Col. Badeau calls a "strong and well-selected line," its left resting on the fortifications of Columbus, on the Mississippi, its right at Bowling Green, in Kentucky, while Forts Henry and Donelson guarded the gateways of the Tennessee and the Cumberland. The attitude of the enemy showed that he was limiting himself to the defensive, but we are not prepared to agree with the author in the eulogy he pronounces on the Confederate theory for realizing this purpose. It was rather the old Austrian attempt to cover everything, by which in reality one covers nothing. The *points d'appui* were ill related to each other, and the force, which was wholly inadequate for the maintenance of so long a line, was badly distributed. Nevertheless, the enemy presented a formidable front; for Buell had the seemingly impregnable position of Bowling Green before him, while the stronghold of Columbus, which was the objective on Grant's line, was not of a character to invite attack. It was, indeed, difficult to see any promising method of procedure till at length there arose the conception, which was carried into execution in the campaign of Fort Donelson.

It has been commonly supposed that the merit of this conception belongs to Gen. Grant; but the documentary evidence published in this volume destroys that belief. It appears that as early as Jan. 3, 1862, Gen. McClellan, who was then General-in-Chief, suggested the importance of "an expedition up the Cumberland River" to Halleck, whose mind, as well as that of Gen. Buell, had already been occupied with a similar plan. The first specific proposition for the capture of Fort Henry, however, appears to have been made of his own motion by that admirable officer, C. F. Smith, who early in January made a reconnoissance to Columbus, and who on his return suggested the feasibility of taking the work. The report was by Grant forwarded to Halleck, who on the 30th gave the desired permission and sent detailed instructions. It is not needful to go into the particulars of this expedition, which, indeed, little concerns Grant, as fort was taken by Commodore Foote with the gunboats before the General could get his troops up. Finding that the main body of the rebel garrison had retreated to Fort Donelson, Grant with admirable promptitude turned his column in that direction. The work was on the Cumberland, twelve miles from Fort Henry. It was garnished by a strong garrison, which Sidney Johnson further reinforced from the Bowling Green army, being determined, as that officer himself avowed, "to defend Nashville at Donelson." The narrative of the siege and fall of Donelson, as given in this work, is very detailed, but the subject is too threadbare to afford any novelty. It is well known that the Union force, after several attacks, made no impression on the enemy's line, and Grant was compelled to write: "Appearances now are that we shall have a protracted siege here; I fear the result of an attempt to carry the place by storm with new troops." Happily, at this juncture the rebels themselves opened the door to their own defeat. With the view of raising the siege they, on the morning of the 15th February, made a well-concerted attack against Grant's right wing, which they succeeded in doubling up. Instead, however, of availing themselves of the opportunity to withdraw by the road to Nashville which was now open, they were so elated with their success, that they conceived they could utterly ruin the Union army. And indeed if the victory already gained had been pushed, it is not improbable that they might have made a decisive operation of it there. But they halted, hesitated, went back and were lost. During the battle Grant had been absent, "on a gunboat." Returning to his headquarters he met an aide galloping up to inform him of the result. In this crisis, the resolve taken by the commander afforded a happy illustration of swift insight and dogged determination. "There was no pursuit," says the biographer, "and the battle was lulled, not ended. The men, like all raw troops, imagined the enemy to be in overwhelming force, and reported that the rebels had come out with knapsacks and haversacks, as if they meant to stay out, and fight for several days. Grant at once inquired: 'Are the haversacks filled?' Some prisoners were examined, and the haversacks found to contain their day's rations. 'Then they mean to cut their way out; they have no idea of staying here to fight us;' and, looking at his own disordered men, not yet recovered from the shock of battle, Grant exclaimed: 'Whichever party first attacks now will whip, and the rebels will have to be very quick if they beat me!'" The main attack was made by the division of C. F. Smith, on the Union left, against the enemy's right. The Confederates had now nearly stripped that flank to strengthen their own offensive move, and as the assault was made with much impetuosity, it secured the key to Fort Donelson. Even then the garrison might probably have made its escape that night, but it was left without head. The rebel chiefs, those precious fellows, Floyd and Pillow, thought of nothing but saving their own carcasses, which they did by flight, leaving the fort and its garrison to be surrendered next morning by a subordinate, Buckner. The operations of the siege were characterized by much energy. "An inferior force had marched boldly up to a strongly fortified post, and for three days besieged an army larger than itself; then, after being reinforced, it had not only defeated the enemy in the open field, converting what had nearly been disaster into brilliant victory, but compelled the unconditional surrender of one of the largest garrisons ever captured in war." A more absolute estimate indeed might have added the consideration that it is rare for a General to be favored by such imbecile conduct as characterized Grant's opponents; but even with this limitation, the eulogy is well deserved. The results of Donelson were great, and greatly superior to any good fortune which up to that time had befallen the Union arms.

Well, curiously enough, it is the full glory of triumph which lit up the horizon of the West that we find the victor of Donelson suddenly passing under a cloud. It is well known that soon after the capture of Donelson, Grant fell into disfavor with the authorities at Washington, and was stripped of his command. The history of the affair, however, has been involved in much obscurity; and we are indebted to Col. Badeau for the first publication of some papers that throw at least a partial light on this interesting episode in Grant's career.

It appears that shortly after Donelson, on the 27th of February, Gen. Grant went to Nashville. He had not obtained the permission of his military superior, Gen. Halleck, to do so; but his object was a worthy one, namely: to consult with Buell about the disposition of their troops, "the jurisdiction of the two commands having become somewhat confused during the recent movements." Offended at this and at some other supposed derelictions on the part of Gen. Grant, Halleck, on the 3d of March, "without a syllable of previous explanation or intimation to Grant," sent to McClellan, then General-in-Chief, an angry dispatch, asking his removal. In it he said: "I have had no communication with Gen. Grant for more than a week. He left his command without my authority and went to Nashville. His army seems to be as much demoralized by the victory of Fort Donelson as was that of the Potomac by the defeat of Bull Run. I can get no returns, no reports, no information of any kind from him. Satisfied with his victory, he sits down and enjoys it, without any regard to the future. I am worn out and tired by this neglect and inefficiency. C. F. Smith is about the only officer equal to the emergency." Next day, having obtained authority from Washington, he appointed Smith to the command of the army which was preparing to move to the Tennessee, (the movement which afterward resulted in Shiloh,) and ordered Grant to remain at Fort Henry, reprimanding him at the same time for not obeying orders, reporting his strength, &c. Grant answered that he had "never intended to disobey orders;" that he had "reported almost daily the condition of his command," &c. To this Halleck replied, informing Grant that his "neglect of repeated orders to report the strength of his command had created great dissatisfaction." "Your going to Nashville without authority," he added, "and when your presence with your troops was of the utmost importance, was a matter of very serious complaint at Washington, so much so *that I was advised to arrest you on your return*." Several other communications passed between them, and at length Grant seems to have been able to make Halleck feel he had done the best he could, for, in answer to a communication of inquiry from the Secretary of War, in regard to Grant's conduct, Halleck stated he was convinced Grant had "acted from good intentions," and that the irregularities, &c., complained of were "probably unavoidable." This caused Grant to be reinstated, and he resumed command on the 13th of the same month.

During the ten days in which the captor of Donelson remained in disgrace at Fort Henry, Gen. C. F. Smith had initiated the expedition that was intended against Corinth, and had moved the troops up the Tennessee to Pittsburgh Landing. As a subordinate, Grant gave Smith, whom he greatly respected, the heartiest support. The kindly feeling, indeed, seems to have been mutual, for when informed that Grant had been reinstated, Smith wrote him: "How glad I am to find you are to resume your old command, from which you were so unceremoniously and, as I think, so unjustly stricken down." This noble-souled soldier died a short time after this from a hurt received and disease contracted during the movement on the Tennessee.

The fact that Gen. Smith had control of the operations that resulted in placing the army at Pittsburgh Landing may be interpreted as relieving Grant from the blame (to which he has sometimes been held to be obnoxious) of having ill-positioned the troops on the exposed bank of the river—in a situation open to attack and affording no means of retreat. The author of this volume regards this circumstance as completely exonerating the General, and we are not disposed to take any different view of it, though it is possible that a severe criticism may by and by point out that while it was proper to place the army on the left bank of the Tennessee, with the view of an immediate forward movement of offense against Corinth, (which was what Gen. Smith did,) it may not have been so conformable to military principle to lie there in that exposed situation in the attitude of expectancy, but without other muniments than the naked valor of troops yet green.

While the army of Grant lay at Pittsburgh Landing awaiting the arrival of Buell for a combined movement against Corinth, the Confederates, on their side, were not idle. They also went vigorously into the work of concentration. Sidney Johnson brought up the army which had retreated from Nashville before Buell's advance; to this force were added the troops from Pensacola, Columbus and elsewhere, and by the 1st of April a powerful army had been gathered under Johnson and Beauregard. The impulse of these movements was on both sides a common one, though each was ignorant of the other's design. The purpose of each was to unite all his forces and give decisive battle, and it revealed on both sides a just appreciation of the military situation. The enemy's concentration, however, was a little prompter than that of the Union forces, so that when Sidney Johnson and Beauregard moved from Corinth to attack Grant's army at Pittsburgh Landing, the circumstances authorized the belief that they would be able to overwhelm Grant before yet Buell should have time to join him. Corinth is distant from Pittsburgh Landing some twenty miles, and the move was begun on the 3d of April. Out of the events just described arose the battle of Shiloh—the first grand field-encounter in the West.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Impressions of Southern Feeling—Appeal to Northern Forbearance—The Question of Negro Labor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have lately returned from the South, where I have mixed with all classes of white people, bankers, merchants, factors, planters and with many who, having lost their all, were neither—and from every one I heard, as it were, a wail of misery and despair, truly sickening.

I am so little of a politician that I scarcely understand all the difficulties in the way of reconstruction, and your paper, whenever treating of Southern matters is so thoroughly posted, and so correct, that I shrink from addressing you on the subject, conscious, as I am, that I cannot tell you anything you do not already know.

And yet the impressions I received during a residence South of two months were so vivid, my pity is so sincere, my desire of being even of the smallest use so ardent, that I cannot refrain from writing down some of my reflections, founded, as I flatter myself, on common sense and feelings of humanity.

Let me premise by saying that before the war I was ever a zealous advocate for emancipation, not an emancipation such as has taken place, but a gradual one, calculated to raise the negro and confer a real good upon him; that during the war I was loyal to the Union, looking upon secession as the act of a whole people gone mad, and rejoicing at our triumph and final victory; and that, when at last the struggle was over, I hoped that no vindictive feeling on the part of the North would prompt to harshness in our treatment of a conquered foe, or rather conquered brother, and that with every consideration for the reasonable enjoyment of a new-born and to us costly freedom to the black, we would not cause intolerable misery to the white population of the South.

With these sentiments, I feel I have a right to claim for myself a total absence of anything like party spirit, and to have looked on matters with impartial eyes.

It strikes me that the Southern white looks to the North with an imploring and yet with a confiding eye.

"Blood is thicker than water," they say, "and when the Northern people shall once be fully acquainted with the real state of things here, they will never permit that we of the Caucasian race like themselves—we, as it were, of the same flesh and blood—shall be trodden down and domineered over by a race which, let them say what they will, is as uncongenial to them as to us. Ignorant, conscious of power, and stirred up by white demagogues, the black man actually aspires to be virtually the master; and can this be desired by the enlightened—by the better portion of the North?

"It may, in the abstract, be wrong in us—it may be impolitic—to revolt at the idea of sitting in council upon equal terms with our former slaves. But let the strenuous advocates of the system fancy themselves in our condition, and they will soon discover within themselves an aversion not to be conquered. It is as cramming down our throats a medicine repulsive to our organization, such as God has made it.

"How it may be in future years, when schools and moral training shall have wrought a beneficial change in the mental capacities of the black man, is a different matter; but as he is at present he is totally unfit to have a voice in the legislation for himself and for the white man also.

"We are now completely reconciled to emancipation; but did, in former times, even the most sanguine Abolitionist, conceive the preposterous idea of suddenly raising the slaves to what we Americans have always considered as a position to which only the highest national civilization could aspire? Were there, and are there, not many degrees between abject slavery, and the right to vote with which the negro ought to be contented?

"Whether he is as fit for universal suffrage as the uneducated Irish, is an open question. The fact is, however, that the uneducated Irish ought never to have had it, and two wrongs will never make one right.

"As to the protection of the blacks against the whites, when the Southern States shall have recovered their own government, there might surely guarantees be stipulated for reasonably to satisfy all parties. Meanwhile the interest in and the anxiety for the negro ought not to be so all-absorbing as to make the case of the Southern whites altogether secondary."

This is the language I heard everywhere; it appeared to me as the language of prostrate, humble and unhappy men, anxious to escape from the chaos in which, though by their own fault, as some admit, they find themselves immersed; men who want peace, who want order, who want to labor with a degree of security for the recovery of their lost prosperity.

But how can they retrieve themselves while the present state of things continues? They can do nothing without money, which they have not, and which will not be lent them so long as it remains uncertain whether it ever will be returned. Northern capitalists feel disinclined to make permanent investments, either in the way of purchases, or through loans, on long terms—while labor is so unreliable—and while there exists a possibility of a war of races. Only in the way of banking some money from the North is at present profitably employed. It is in sending greenbacks to the Southern ports for the purchase of exchange on New-York, drawn against cotton. But this is a kind of investment that can be withdrawn at the shortest notice, and affords but a temporary and partial relief.

The negro will not work, or cannot be relied on in the fulfillment of his contract. Late in November the cotton crops of hundreds of fields in South Carolina and Georgia stood unpicked, because the negro was absent, attending to speeches and elections; and even at the end of December much cotton was on the ground, a great portion of which is sure to go to waste. It is held by some that cotton might be cultivated by white labor, but rice cannot. Only the negro can, without risk of life, endure the miasmatic exhalations of the rice field; and it is here that the most perfect organization of labor, the most rigid discipline, are indispensable. Nothing must be left to the caprice of the laborer. Any neglect in irrigation, hoeing, cutting or threshing, may be fatal to the crop. But the colored man will not, at present, submit to strict supervision, and hence much of the rice crop for 1867 has been spoiled.

The negroes not only exercise themselves in firearms, but carry arms about. At Macon, on Thanksgiving Day, there were hundreds shooting at a target, and one of the waiters at the hotel carried a loaded revolver in his pocket.

As an instance of their ignorance I may mention that one of them asked a friend of mine to explain to him what government meant; was it a man, or what was it? Another, when asked whom he intended to vote for, answered, "either for massa, or for himself."

The Southern white speaks of a vagrant law, according to which any man, white or black, that could not show that he worked for his living should be imprisoned. Whether such a law would operate beneficially I am not competent to determine. But it is urgently necessary that this vexed labor question be speedily settled. The planter will then no more offer to sell land worth $11 the acre before the war, at $1 50. He will not have to sell his mules for a mortgage on the buyer's crop.

Once there is stability confidence revives, not only in the South itself, but in the North toward the South, and with help from us prosperity will once more spread over a land favored by climate and productiveness, but where now desolation and misery prevail.

Let us forget that our brethren have brought their misfortunes upon themselves—not only by the war, but after the war, when they rejected everything that was offered them by us.

Let us only remember their present misery, and come to their aid, in a true spirit, free from impracticable abstractions without selfish motives, and even as far as it can be done with some regard for their prejudices.

I repeat, Mr. Editor, what I said in the beginning, viz.: that I scarcely expect to have thrown one ray of new light on the subject of which I have attempted to write. And yet, if my statements should succeed in eliciting a stronger sympathy toward the South in those who possess influence and power, I would consider myself exceedingly fortunate. S.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Returns of the Thirty-second District for 1867—Sources from which they were Derived—Interesting and Important Statistics.

The Thirty-second Collection District, comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City, has for a long time enjoyed the reputation of yielding as large returns to the Government as any other District in the country. Considering the fact that within its precincts are located a majority of our heavy banking and insurance institutions, express and telegraph companies, wholesale dealers and manufacturers, it is not surprising that the returns should be proportionately large. It must be observed, however, that the aggregate returns of 1867 fall much short of those of the preceding year. While then they reached about $10,733,000, in 1867 they are represented in round numbers to be $7,686,000. This difference is caused by the reduction of the tax on a large number of articles and its entire abolition on others. Despite the many drawbacks which have interposed to the collection of the tax on the single article of whisky, the record shows that the district has done its share in obtaining receipts from this source. In consequence of the stringent laws passed by Congress, whisky distillers for some months past have not deemed it profitable to push their business, and it has been only within the last few days, or since the passage of the new law, which virtually places the home market completely in the hands of New-York distillers, that they have shown a disposition to re-engage in manufacturing. All the business of collection in the Thirty-second District is transacted under the direction of Collector Sheridan Shook, whose office is at No. 83 Cedar-street. In the same building is the office of the District Assessor, Mr. S. P. Gilbert, also the room occupied by the Metropolitan Revenue Board.

The annexed table comprises the receipts of the district for the first half of the year:

MANUFACTURES AND PRODUCTIONS.

January	$290,167 14	April	$266,122 99
February	224,661 88	May	282,798 97
March	314,715 09	June	279,904 98

ADVERTISEMENTS.

January	$4,122 54	April	$425 24
February	18,514 34	May	10,104 99
March	2,668 97	June	3,615 54

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

January	$42,622 81	April	$25,812 01
February	1,019 92	May	28,211 90
March	44,901 06	June	31,946 91

FERRIES.

January	$6 48	April	$4 38
February	—	May	—
March	83 40	June	—

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

January	$47,770 34	April	$39,466 52
February	9,207 24	May	41,062 82
March	70,822 35	June	38,252 95

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

January	$14,691 03	April	$12,685 26
February		May	13,631 25
March	28,699 29	June	14,189 16

AUCTION SALES.

January	$2,372 41	April	$3,417 72
February	405 65	May	2,692 69
March	2,867 35	June	2,415 17

BROKERS' SALES OF MERCHANDISE.

January	$17,424 97	April	$13,290 06
February	5,588 00	May	14,633 13
March	22,985 82	June	19,505 73

DEALER'S SALES.

January	$33,219 41	April	$41,376 36
February	9,623 71	May	59,994 48
March	50,137 08	June	44,030 83

LOTTERIES AND LOTTERY-TICKET DEALERS.

January	$ ——	April	$632 85
February	176 85	May	660 15
March	1,943 20	June	1,286 45

STEAMBOAT COMPANIES.

January	$11,676 16

LICENSES.

January	$12,300 35	April	$48,335 18
February	49,374 68	May	27,297 12
March	21,507 28	June	87,154 42

BROKERS' SALES OF LIQUORS.

January	$ ——	April	$2,952 20
February	376 77	May	4,005 47
March	4,285 84	June	1,551 80

INCOMES NOT EXCEEDING $600.

January	$215 35	April	$111 75
February	135 95	May	4,956 72
March	531 90	June	11,809 69

BANK DIVIDENDS AND ADDITIONS TO SURPLUS FUNDS.

January	$102 337 65	April	$301 95
February	9,504 68	May	34,658 76
March	57,452 81	June	5,921 05

BANK PROFITS NOT DIVIDED OR ADDED TO SURPLUS.

January	$24,735 49	April	$229 80
February	3,516 25	May	7,451 81
March	16,680 55	June	1,810 26

INSURANCE COMPANIES' DIVIDENDS.

January	$2,105 25	April	$14,263 09
February	2,736 82	May	79,051 03
March	29,533 84	June	421 05

RAILROAD DIVIDENDS.

January	$297 75	April	$8,095 70
February	38,668 13	May	41,716 18
March	78,435 71	June	13,541 00

CANAL DIVIDENDS.

March	$1,218 00	April	$42,105 26

LEGACIES AND SUCCESSIONS.

January	$560 00	April	$——
February	39 10	May	2,950 59
March	290 05	June	

CARRIAGES, BILLIARD-TABLES, GOLD WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

January	$8 00	April	$——
February	1 00	May	31 75
March	6 00	June	125 20

BANK DEPOSITS.

January	$26,144 50	April	$25,183 66
February	7,458 01	May	20,241 97
March	42,139 17	June	20,798 50

BANK CAPITAL.

January	$3,326 94	April	$6,910 51
February	661 12	May	4,204 84
March	6,464 25	June	4,308 26

BANK CIRCULATION.

January	$10 65	April	$20 92
February	——	May	10 24
March	10 58	June	10 21

PASSPORTS.

January	$5 00	April	$10 00
February	——	May	65 00
March	5 00	June	20 00

UNITED STATES MOIETY OF PENALTIES SECURED BY SUIT.

January	$3,170 49	April	$3,022 21
February	3,317 85	May	643 24
March	2,870 80	June	12,126 95

The receipts for the whole year, as stated in the Times of Wednesday, were $7,686,155 54.

The Produce Exchange and the Whisky Tax.

In response to a call for a convention of the members of the Produce Exchange interested in the action of the Government touching the whisky tax, some half dozen gentlemen, immediately interested in the whisky trade, met in the unoccupied portion of the lower floor of the Exchange at 1 o'clock yesterday.

Some time after the nomination of Mr. Isaac H. Reid as Chairman, the number present increased to about thirty. Mr. George Hoffman, of the firm of Hoffman & Curtis, distillers, proceeded to read a very elaborate series of resolutions, covering several pages of foolscap, and which, while suggesting some reforms on the present and prospective mode of collecting the tax, was mainly given up to ill-judged and indiscriminate abuse of things generally.

At the close of the reading a somewhat warm discussion ensued, during which Mr. Whittemore, a prominent dealer in produce, denounced the resolutions as unjustifiably violent. The debate resulted in the tabling of the document, pending action upon it on Saturday next at 1 o'clock, to which time the meeting adjourned.

However judicious the suggestions conveyed in the resolutions, there was clearly a desire upon the part of the few members of the Exchange who joined the meeting at all, that as a body they should not be committed hurriedly to the action of a few of the members of a single branch of trade, and with special interests. Hence the inability of the framers of the resolutions to put them through.

It is now understood that the resolutions will be carefully revised, printed and laid before the meeting on Saturday next, which it is to be presumed will properly represent the New-York Produce Exchange. At this meeting they will be discussed, approved of, amended, or ignored if they fail to reflect the opinion of the body whose ideas they claim to represent.

DISASTER AT SEA.

The Steamship Pennsylvania in a Gale—Loss of Capt. Lewis—Statement of the Purser.

The *Pennsylvania*, one of the regular liners of the National Steamship Company, came to anchor in the stream yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock. She left Liverpool on the 27th of December, being thus nineteen days at sea, six to seven days longer than she usually takes even at this season of the year. Her officers report bad weather throughout the entire trip, and having encountered two heavy gales, in the first of which the Captain was carried overboard and lost. To the Purser of the vessel, Mr. McCalman, we are indebted for the following particulars of this melancholy affair:

STATEMENT OF PURSER M'CALMAN.

The steamship *Pennsylvania*, of the National Steamship Company's line, left Liverpool on the 27th of December; about 11 A. M. of the 31st we encountered a heavy gale, which continued, unabating in severity, during the entire night; Capt. Lewis was on duty in person all this time; at six o'clock in the morning of the 1st of January the gale was still blowing fearfully and the sea running very high; we were then in latitude 50° 35' N., and in longitude 29° 35' W.; at this time the Captain wished to get the ship on the starboard tack, and went aft to the wheel-house himself to see that the wheel was properly manned for the manœuvre; this done, he left the wheel-house and made toward the ladder from the poop, the vessel at the time laboring and straining heavily; when about half way, overbalanced by a sudden motion of the vessel, he made an effort to grasp the mizzensheet, but missed it, falling on his face on the poop; unhappily at this moment the ship gave a fearful lurch, and the prostrate Captain went over the side, down the incline into the sea. The cry was raised, "man overboard!" very few knowing at the time who it was. Life-buoys were thrown overboard, the engine was stopped, and all that could be done was done to save Capt. Lewis. All efforts, however, were unavailing, he was never seen again. It is presumed that he was at once carried right under the vessel—probably struck by the fan. Rescue, under any circumstances, was all but impossible in such a sea. When it was ascertained who was lost there was considerable excitement on board, but in the face of present danger this soon abated. The vessel was at once taken in charge by Mr. Murphy, the chief officer, and by him brought safely to port, not, however, until she passed through another terrific gale, which she encountered off the Banks of Newfoundland.

CAPT. LEWIS.

The unfortunate gentleman, the manner of whose death is above narrated, was a thoroughly educated sailor, having been trained in the Normal School at Greenwich Hospital. He had been twelve years in the service of E. Cunard and three years in his present employment as master. He was esteemed by ship-owners and by his fellow-captains as a most competent man and punctiliously faithful in the discharge of his trust. He was a strict disciplinarian, yet loved and respected by his men. He has been the recipient of a hundred testimonials from passengers, all of which speak of him in the highest terms as a thorough sailor and a noble-hearted, good man. It was his custom to have religious service on board his vessel every Sunday at sea or in port, and at all times by a good example to give tone and character to his men and an enviable reputation to the ship he sailed. He leaves a wife and two young daughters to mourn his untimely fate. They reside at Plymouth, England.

The Lind Murder—The Inquest Continued—Several Arrests Made.

Coroner Rollins continued his investigation yesterday in the case of Peter Lind, late of No. 195 East Fourth-street, who died from injuries received on New Year's Day by being assaulted by unknown persons. Only one witness was examined yesterday, William Adami, of No. 164 Second-street, testified as follows: I was not present at the fight; on the day after New Year's I visited Killian Schmidt at his boarding-house, No. 131 Fifth-street, for the purpose of getting him to shovel some snow; on the way to do so he told me that he had been present at a bloody fight in Fourth-street, but I thought no more about the case. On the 10th inst., I met Schmidt's brother who told him that he and Killian were innocent, but that Hammel had beaten Lind with a pistol; I have not seen Killian Schmidt since the 2d instant; Schmidt's brother resides at No. 113 Norfolk-street.

The inquest was again adjourned until this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Capt. Mount, acting on information received by him, sent Officer Lalor, of his force, to Brooklyn, to visit the several skating-ponds, and the latter succeeded in arresting both Killian and Albert Schmidt, near Greenwood Cemetery. Henry Miller, also mentioned by witnesses, was yesterday arrested. All three of the prisoners will be held to await developments. It is said that George Hammel is in Belleville, N. J., and an officer has been sent after him.

City Missions.

The New-York City Mission and Tract Society is working with unabated zeal to disseminate scriptural truth among the destitute of our City. It has a board of thirty-five devoted, earnest missionaries, male and female, who are engaged daily in visiting the deserving and industrious poor. Attractive chapels are being erected for Sabbath services and Sabbath-schools and for moral and social lectures and entertainments during the week, and it is believed that the plan upon which the Society carries on its work is well adapted to insure success. During the past year the Society has confirmed 46 missionaries; established 14 mission stations; occupied 35 rooms in tenement-houses; held 5,217 meetings; made 116,522 missionary visits; induced 1,854 persons to take the temperance pledge; gathered 2,920 children and youth into Sabbath-schools and Bible classes; sent 911 children to public schools; persuaded 14,483 persons to attend churches and mission stations; aided hundreds of destitute families; found good homes for orphans; secured employment for many friendless strangers; united in marriage several couples living in sin; induced many Sabbath-breakers to close their shops; reclaimed 226 backsliders; persuaded 682 persons to unite with churches; and with the aid of 393 voluntary visitors, distributed 1,067,881 tracts. The managers state that they require $50,000 per annum to accomplish this purpose, and appeal to the Christian public to contribute this amount. The next quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors will be held at their room, No. 30 Bible House, Wednesday, 22d inst., at 3:30 P. M.

Board of Education.

The Board met last evening, President Larremore in the chair.

Commissioner Small offered a resolution directing the Clerk to report to the Board the names of all the nominees proposed by Mayor Hoffman for School Trusteeships since the 1st of January, inst., which was adopted.

The nomination of Mr. Robert McGinnis by Mayor Hoffman, as School Inspector of the Seventh Ward, was confirmed.

The President announced the following committees for the present year:

Finance Committee—Vance, Brennan, Small, West, Patterson.

Committee on Teachers—Dupignac, Duryea, West, Neilson, Hall.

On Buildings—Small, Allen, Brennan, Jackson, Coop.

On Supplies—Brennan, Vance, Hall, Jasper, Dupignac.

Auditing Committee—Coop, Healy, Jasper, Small, Gray.

On Sites and New Schools—Patterson, Gray, Post, Tooker, Jackson.

On Course of Studies and School-books—Merrill, Euring, Neilson, Warren, Hall.

On School Furniture—Healy, Coop, Jackson, Euring, Tooker.

On Normal Schools—Neilson, Small, Warren, Allen, Merrill.

On Evening Schools—Allen, Vance, Merrill, Dupignac, Jasper.

On Colored Schools—Warren, Patterson, West, Post, Duryea.

On Warming and Ventilation—Jackson, Dupignac, Euring, Gray, Tooker.

On By-Laws, Elections and Qualifications—West, Healy, Duryea, Post, Euring.

The Board then adjourned until Feb. 5.

Fire Commissioners.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department, yesterday, the President, Gen. Shaler, in the chair, a communication was received from the Mutual Aid Society of the Fire Department, informing the Commissioners that at the annual meeting of the organization, Chief-Engineer Kingsland was reëlected President, and Abram C. Hull, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, Secretary. The Mutual Aid Society has 505 members, and, on the death of one, each of the subscribers contributes $2, and the whole amount ($1,010) is presented to the widow or immediate relatives of deceased. Since the organization of the Society, two members have died, and $2,020 have been collected and paid to their families.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee on Apparatus to contract, on the best possible terms, for the construction of a hook and ladder truck for the Department.

The Committee on Discipline, Messrs. Shaler, Myers and Wilson, have prepared a code of regulations for the government of the Department in matters of dress, and on submitting the code for ratification by the Board, Commissioners Abbe and Galway voted against its adoption. As the Committee, however, are a majority of the Board, of course the code prevailed. The regulations, the Committee on Discipline say, are to produce "greater uniformity and a saving of expenses." The uniform coat for the Chief-Engineer is to be a double-breasted, close-fitting sack coat of dark-blue cloth, from indigo dye, weighing not less than twenty-four ounces to the yard, cut to button close to the neck, with rolling collar; to have eight medium sized Department buttons of white metal on each breast, grouped in pairs; the cuffs to be made to fit the wrist, and closed with three small regulation buttons; a pocket on the outside of each breast and one on the inside of right breast—the outside pockets to have plain lapels, (no other pockets will be allowed in any part of the coat;) the sleeves to be cut only so large as to be convenient to wear inside of the overcoat; the length of the coat to be in proportion to the height of the man; the coat to be lined with red cloth or flannel, and the sleeves to have a linen lining. A vest is not considered a part of the uniform, but if the officers and men desire to wear one, they may, providing it is made after a prescribed pattern; in the vest article of dress the men must be careful to have it cut collarless, so as not to interfere with the collar of the shirt. The pantaloons of the Chief Engineer are to be made of the same material as the coat, cut with lap seams, to fit close around the waist, but loose around the hams and legs. The overcoat is to be a double-breasted frock coat, rolling collar, lap seams, dark blue, thirty-nine ounces to the yard, to reach two inches below the knee, to button close to the neck, buttons as on the other coat, with the addition of three on each skirt behind, which is to be closed; large outside pockets on each skirt and a small one on the left breast, lapelled, and inside pocket on right breast—to be lined with red cloth or flannel, except the sleeves, which are to be linen lined. Shirt of white linen or muslin with narrow rolling or standing collar. The cravat, a black silk. Gloves of Lisle thread or wash leather. Cap to be a white leather cap, present style, with eight cones, a gilt front, supported by a gilt eagle-head, with a device upon it of a steam fire-engine and the insignia of his office, and the initials "M. F. D.," five-eighths of an inch long. The dress of the officers and privates is to be gradated from this general pattern—with this difference, that company officers are to wear a double-breasted red flannel shirt with rolling collar, and the privates a dark blue of similar make. The new regulations are to be immediately promulgated.

A communication from Postmaster Kelly was read, asking for the removal of the Post-office bell, on the ground that all the room in the building is required for the mail service.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

BURGLARS.

About one o'clock as Officer Pigott, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was patrolling his post, he saw a man emerge from the basement of No. 626 Broadway, occupied by Robert Laflin, with several pairs of boots under his coat. The fellow was arrested, as was also another man who ran out and endeavored to escape, but he was pursued and overtaken by Officer Smith of the same precinct. The prisoners gave the names of Edward Jones and Eugene Leddy, and the officers discovered that the padlock on the door had been forced off with a jimmy. While on their way to the station-house, Jones asked Officer Pigott if "a hundred dollars or two would be an object to let up on them" but the implied bribe was indignantly denied. When searched, Leddy was found in possession of several skeleton keys and a chisel. Both men were committed for trial by the magistrate.

Officer Kennedy, of the Fourth Precinct, arraigned Thomas Murphy before the magistrate, yesterday, to answer a charge of having made a forcible entrance to the apartment of Emma Wagner, on the second floor of No. 221 William-street, on Monday night. Frederica Howe testified that she saw the accused and a confederate force the door, but they, finding that they were discovered, ran down stairs. Murphy was intercepted and arrested. In his possession was found a large jimmy. He was fully committed for trial.

Officer Fountain, of the Broadway Squad, noticed Julius A. Carley, a native of Russia 17 years of age, endeavoring to sell a *Webster's Unabridged Dictionary* and some gold pens. As the boy's actions were suspicious the officer arrested him, and, after due inquiry, ascertained that School-house No. Seven, at No. 60 Clinton-street, had been broken into on the night of the 13th inst. by burglars, who forced open the front door and carried off the property found in Charley's possession, which was readily identified by the Principal of the school, Mr. Samuel D. Allison. When arraigned before the magistrate the prisoner stated that he did not commit the burglary, but knew the property to have been stolen. He was committed for trial.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Detective Smith arrested Charles Burgess, a porter employed by Arnold, Constable & Co., No. 309 Canal-street, on a charge of embezzlement. Joseph P. Baker, one of the firm, appeared before the magistrate and testified that the prisoner was directed to collect a bill of $37, which he did, but failed to return more than $4, appropriating the balance to his own use. As he pleaded guilty, he was committed.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Preferred Case.

No. 16—Kerr vs. Mansfield, &c.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.	Nos.
57—Schuyler vs. Smith et al.	69—Doane et al. vs. Denison et al.
58—Thalmessinger vs. Conklin.	70—Beiger vs. Dinsmore.
59—The Mayor, &c., vs. Lent et al.	71—Terhune vs. Dougherty.
61—Meacham vs. Pell.	72—Legget vs. The Mutual Life Ins. Co.
62—Same vs. Same.	73—Lillia vs. Ward et al.
64—Dambmon et al. vs. Hatfield.	75—Mendenhall vs. Klinck.
65—Jandon vs. Carpenter.	76—Moody vs. Osgood.
66—Wetmore et al. vs. Truslow et al.	77—Rooke vs. Atwood.
68—Doane et al. vs. Bank of North America, &c.	78—Hayman vs. Herz.
	79—Thompson et al. vs. Parker.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Joseph F. Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2950—The People, &c., vs. Ailaben.	743—Pugh vs. Wright et al.
561—Snare vs. Ludlow.	601—Swift et al. vs. Mylie et al.
745—Mackay vs. Mackay et al.	915—Oram vs. Richmond Iron Mining Co.
611—Frobisher vs. Long Is. Railroad Co.	761—Page vs. Field.
213—Gregory vs. De Groot.	775—Nedham vs. Pearsall.
685—Crowley vs. Clark.	795—Goldsmith vs. Loeb.
849—National State Bank of Newark vs. Sackett et al.	953—Fogg vs. Bassford.
813—Townsend &c. vs. White, &c.	977—Romaine vs. Lemlein.
717—Cohen et al. vs. McGay.	791—U. S. & Brazil S. S. Co. vs. Merrill, Jr., &c.
	507—Moses vs. Scott.
	833—Higgins et al. vs. Gager et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Mullin, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
190—Bell vs. Reynolds.	818—Lord et al. vs. Burrell.
548—Eaton et al. vs. Schultz.	212—Giro et al. vs. Halstead et al.
554—Tucker vs. Grennelli.	662—Chapman vs. Briggs.
555—Same vs. same.	776—Gambrill and another vs. Be l et al.
678—Stohrer vs. Allen.	736—Matthews et al. vs. Macoy et al.
904—Metz vs. Roach et al.	266—Dolz vs. Galway.
954—Christie, Jr., vs. Moore et al.	830—Ellis vs. Douglass.
294—Campbell vs. The Mayor, &c.	450—Fant vs. Ingersoll et al.
918—Carter vs. Binninger.	6—Foot et al. vs. Harris et al.
810—Reckhow vs. Nomain.	
826—Hecker vs. Schmidt.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
12—Brown et al. vs. Hodgskin.	306—Hackley vs. Hope et al.
113—The People, &c., vs. Winant, Sheriff, &c.	332—Tooker vs. Jones.
136—Andrew, Receiver, vs. Glenville Woolen Co.	333—Murray vs. Harris et al.
139—People ex rel. Lee vs. Lynch.	334—Bowmlloa vs. Bernard.
173—Blind Mechanics Association vs. The Mayor, &c.	340—Johnson et al. vs. Fatman et al.
174—The Mayor, &c., vs. Cent. Park, N. and E. R. R. Co.	341—Hodgson vs. Fatman.
268—Cantrell vs. The People, &c.	355—Wheelwright et al. vs. Keller.
273—Darling et al. vs. Clark.	360—Schultz vs. McCallum.
305—Hackley vs. Hope et al.	361—McGlowan vs. McGlowan.
	384—Marine Nat. Bank vs. Beach.
	385—Brainerd, Receiver, vs. Benson et al.
	38[illegible]—Miller et al. vs. Croft.
	292—Stiles et al. vs. Reed.

Call No. 398—O'Conner vs. Keller.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.

Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3339—Ward vs. Cent. Park, North and East Riv. Railroad Co.	3637—Primeaut vs. Stewart.
3627—Thrury vs. B'dway & 7th-av. R. R. Co.	3479—Russell vs. Metropolitan Insurance Co.
3623—Hand vs. McNichol.	3579—Pearsall et al. vs. Flanigan.
3453—Mullen vs. Rice.	3569—Lucky vs. Gannon.
3359—Isenman vs. Hanfield.	3513—Brice et al. vs. Weared al.
3663—Cranston vs. Mowry.	3567—Wordbury vs. Adams.
3635—Lange, &c. vs. Havens et al.	3607—Janeway vs. Levy.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2910—Herst vs. De Comeau.	3782—Adams vs. Blancum et al.
1556—Merson vs. Hope.	3778—Lasseral vs. Wetmore.
3806—Wallace vs. Mayer.	744—Coghtan vs. Saltus.
3678—Baker vs. Union Life Insurance Co.	3786—Reid et al. vs. Dardonville.
3458—Russel vs. Baltic Fire Insurance Co.	3642—Wiggins vs. Baker.
3770—Vogel vs. Dannebaum.	3596—Dempwolf vs. Kellner.
3644—Perry vs. Rosenblatt.	3680—Greene vs. Mitchell et al.
3774—Smith vs. Ridner et al.	

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

No Trial Term—Calendars.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
33—Mooney vs. Garland.	94—Gluthe vs. Simon.
63—Horner vs. Walters.	95—Dickinson vs. Souck.
—Collis vs. Wolff.	96—Rodgers vs. Steadman.
—Walker vs. W. G. & S. M. Co.	97—Goodwin vs. Market Nat. Bank.
36—Gibbons vs. Schonfield.	—Bamberger vs. Sauer.
—Wilbur vs. Gray.	98—Monks vs. Whalen.
59—Goodwin vs. Stephens.	99—Clarkson vs. Clear.
57—Rollins vs. Ohl.	100—Hamrsett vs. Gilsey.
28—Andrews vs. Collins.	101—Fowler vs. Kelly.
67—Damman vs. Hopkinson.	102—Behrens vs. Finck.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Russel, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. Chas. W. Rogers, burglary.
The People vs. John Bambrick, burglary.
The People vs. Bernard Short, burglary.
The People vs. Chas. R. Byrne, burglary.
The People vs. Geo. Thompson, burglary.
The People vs. Anton Mountenel, burglary.
The People vs. José Garcia, burglary.
The People vs. Chas. Hatfield, burglary.
The People vs. Michael Sullivan, grand larceny.
The People vs. Herman Conrad, grand larceny.
The People vs. Thomas Smith, grand larceny.
The People vs. Chas. Weisler, grand larceny.
The People vs. Benjamin Murray, grand larceny.
The People vs. Robert Murray, grand larceny.
The People vs. James Campbell, grand larceny.
The People vs. James Willard, larceny from person.
The People vs. Nicholas Eising, rape.
The People vs. Frederick Bocht, felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Cesar Moultrie, felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Peter O'Donnel, felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Thomas Murray, felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Jas. Griffin, homicide.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT (BROOKLYN) CALENDAR

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	Kelsey vs. Barber.	74	Gardner and et al. vs. Alexander et al.
[illegible]	Titus vs. Thornlon.	75	Sherlock vs. 6th-av. R. R. Co.
[illegible]	Leonard vs. Jones.	78	Balser vs. Brooklyn Central and Jamaica R. R. Co.
[illegible]	Jones vs. Hurlburt et al.	79	Robinson vs. Fountain Oil Co.
[illegible]	Harty vs. Central R. R. Co. of New Jersey.	80	Higgins vs. Miller.
[illegible]	Butt vs. Seely & Jacobie.	81	Baker vs. Napier.
[illegible]	Butt vs. Seely et al.	82	Rowan & Griffin vs. Hyatt.
[illegible]	Johnson vs. Andrews.	83	Bauchman & Fleet vs. Yates.
[illegible]	Smith vs. Beebe.		
[illegible]	Megan vs. Walsh.		
71	Young vs. City of Brooklyn.		
[illegible]	Doherty vs. Gilchrist et al.		
[illegible]	Summers vs. Nichols.		

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—JAN. 16.

Held by Thompson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	Matthews vs. Waggoner.	53	Jackson vs. Daily et al.
[illegible]	Eggers vs. Reutus.	58	Albrecht vs. Fitzsimmons.
[illegible]	Tomferd vs. Roller.	70	McClean vs. Hawley et al.
[illegible]	Fromme vs. Campbell.	4	Cole vs. Quinn.
[illegible]	Tate vs. Wilson.	16	Lawrence vs. Tallmadge.
[illegible]	Stewart vs. Wilson.	22	Fox vs. Bette.
43	Berry vs. Voges.	35	Randall vs. Boyle.
51	Cummings vs. Conway.	40	Friel vs. Askins.
[illegible]	Adams vs. Duff.	59	Lockwood vs. Lemon.
66	Young vs. Silliman.		
[illegible]	Barrett vs. Conklin.		

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE TERM "OFFICE" DEFINED—NATURE OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF A GOVERNMENT CLERK—INDICTMENT FOR EMBEZZLEMENT OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

The United States by indictment vs. *Julius F. Hartwell*.—Certificate of division from the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts.—The accused was a clerk of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States of Boston, and while acting in that capacity he loaned to a Boston firm twelve or fifteen hundred thousand dollars of the public moneys. About the time the moneys were to be counted, the firm to whom the money was loaned, returned it. After it had been counted the defendant informed the chief clerk of the loans he had made, and requested permission to renew them; but the permission being refused, the loans were not renewed.

The indictment in the case is drawn under the sixteenth section of the act of August 6, 1846, in relation to the public moneys, &c., under which there were three counts, and under the third section of the act of June 14, 1866, providing a penalty to be inflicted upon a "banker, broker or any person," not an authorized depositary of the public moneys, for receiving any public money on deposit, or by way of loan or accommodation, under which there are seven counts.

The ground taken in the indictment was that under the first act the defendant was an "officer" of the Government; and, under the second act, that not being an authorized depositary of the public funds, he had appropriated the funds. On the trial the Court were divided in opinion as follows: First—Is the defendant liable to indictment under the sixteenth section of the act of Congress of Aug. 6, 1846? Second—Is there any offence charged in the seven counts under section third of the act of June, 14, 1866, of which the Court has jurisdiction?

To show that he was an "officer," and therefore indictable under the first act, the Government now relied on the authority of Chief-Justice Marshal. (U. S. vs. Maurice, 2 Brock., 103.) "An officer is defined to be a public charge or employment, and he who performs the duties of the office is an officer. If employed on the part of the United States, he is an officer of the United States. Although an office is employment, it does not follow that every employment is an office. A man may be employed under a contract, express or implied, to do an act or perform a service, without becoming an officer. But if a duty be a continuing one, which is defined by rules prescribed by the Government and not by contract, which an individual is appointed by Government to perform, who enters upon the duty appertaining to his station, without any contract defining them, if those duties continue, though the person be changed, it seems very difficult to distinguish such a charge or employment from an office, or the person who performs those duties from an officer."

On the second point, it is contended that the words "and furnished as provided in section 2 of this act," apply to all the acts of embezzlement specified in the act, as well as the offences enumerated "by president, cashier, teller, director or other officer of any bank or banking association."

If viewed in this light, there can be no difficulty. If the language of this act is not so taken, then the second question, it is conceded, must be answered in the negative.

The defendant contends that the section of the act of 1814, under which the indictment is drawn, does not apply to him, because it applies only to officers of the United States, and he was not such—being only a clerk in the employ of the Assistant Treasurer; that it applies only to such persons, whether officers or not, as are charged with the safe keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public money, and that he was not so charged. It is insisted that the statute prescribes no punishment for the offence charged.

Under the second branch of the indictment the defendant contends that it does not appear that he was the President or other officer of any bank; and there is no punishment provided for any other class of offenders under the law.

Henry Stanbery for the Government; H. W. Paine and R. M. Morse for defendant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

COLLISION—DAMAGES—FERRY-BOAT—DEMURRAGE NO MARKET VALUE.

The Hoboken Land Improvement Company vs. *The Steamboat Cayuga*.—BENEDICT, J.—This case comes before me upon exceptions to the Commissioner's report of the damages caused by the collision in the pleadings mentioned. The main exception is to the allowance by the Commissioner of demurrage at the rate of $75 per day for the time the injured vessel was undergoing repairs. This exception is based upon the ground that there is no evidence that the vessel could have been chartered for that or any sum per day at the time in question. The evidence showed that the vessel was a ferry-boat at the time of the injury engaged in making the regular trips of the Hoboken Ferry. That she was necessarily withdrawn from the ferry during the repairs, and her place there supplied by another ferry-boat belonging to the same company which was taken off from the Christopher-street ferry for that purpose. The place of the latter being in turn supplied by a spare boat.

For the use of vessels of this class there is no such thing as a market price fixed by various transactions between various persons. Ferry-boats are not generally ships up for charter or hire in open market, and it is impossible to refer to any such market to show the value of the use of such a vessel at the time in question. But it is said that the Supreme Court in Williamson *vs.* Barrett 13, How. 112, have laid down the rule that the only criterion by which this value can be ascertained is a market price. I do not so understand the decision of that Court. The rule there laid down can only be intended to be applied in cases where there is such a market to refer to, but not to a case where it is made to appear that no such thing as a market price exists. In the absence of a market price to refer to some other evidence must be allowable in a case like this, for the use of the injured vessel was clearly valuable. She was, when injured, in constant, permanent employment, engaged in making regular but short voyages, transporting almost the same number of passengers each day, all for a fixed price, and all for cash, and her owners had a monopoly of the route. It would seem then that the actual value of her use for seventeen days could be ascertained more nearly than that of most other classes of vessels. Two witnesses of large experience upon the ferries were called to prove this value, and they testify to the amount which the Commissioner has reported. This it seems to me is one way, and when the witnesses are in a position to know the actual result of an employment of a ferry-boat for any given period, not an unsatisfactory way to prove the damages arising from the detention of such a vessel.

In the absence of a market price the judgment of such persons founded upon knowledge of the business is the natural way to ascertain the loss occasioned by such an interruption. It was competent to show the inaccuracy of the estimate by proof of the actual receipts and expenses of a ferry-boat upon such a ferry or by counter estimate. In the absence of any such opposing evidence the estimate of the witnesses must be deemed an accurate statement of the value of the use of the vessel in question, and as such properly allowed. Exception is also taken to the item of $43 75, which is an addition of twenty-five cents per day made to the wages actually paid the laborers engaged in the repairs—for the use of tools, rent of yards, &c. The item I think properly allowed upon the evidence as forming part of the actual cost of the repairs—as a profit it could not be allowed but the evidence shows that the use of tools, yard, &c., when furnished is by usage estimated at that sum and compensated for in that way. Another item objected to is a charge for the services of two persons who superintended the repairs. These persons performed the service, and I see no reason for refusing a proper compensation for it, notwithstanding the proof that they were in the employ of libelants upon a salary. The libelants, by reason of the collision, lost the use of the services of these two men for the period they were engaged on the repairs, and should be allowed a proper sum to compensate for such loss.

No fair objection is raised upon the evidence to any other items of the report, and it must accordingly be confirmed.

For libelants, Mr. Fuller; for claimants, Mr. Van Santvoord.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 15.

Before Judge Cardozo.

REMARKABLE PROCEEDINGS IN A DIVORCE SUIT.

Peter Fitch vs. *Louisa A. Fitch*.—The plaintiff in this action commenced a suit in the usual way by the service of a summons and complaint, for the purpose of obtaining a decree of divorce against his wife Louisa, on the ground of adultery. The latter thereupon employed Mr. Edgar Ketchum as her counsel, who drew an answer in which she denied both generally and specifically the adultery set forth in the complaint, and concluded by alleging adultery on the part of the husband. This answer was duly sworn to by the wife, and served upon the opposing attorney. When the case had progressed thus far, portions of the pleadings, and also a letter purporting to have been written by Mrs. Fitch to her own lawyer found its way into a Sunday paper, and the publication created no little excitement among the parties, and a large circle of friends interested. It is due to the attorneys on both sides to say that on the argument of the motion to-day, they both disclaimed having any knowledge as to how or by what means the newspaper in question got hold of the facts. They say, that both being present, a reporter applied to them, and that both emphatically refused to furnish any information whatever. But here comes the most remarkable portion of the history of this divorce suit. Very soon after the answer was served, the attorney for the wife received a letter purporting to have been written by her, in which letter the attorney was asked to withdraw her sworn answer. No reason was given except that she was desirous of protecting her husband from slanderous remarks which had been made against him, and she also hoped that a reconciliation might be effected between them. The attorney for the wife, it seems, disregarded this letter asking him to withdraw the answer. He saw his client subsequently, and she expressed no surprise at the course he had taken in regard to it. This was the letter that was published in a Sunday paper. A few days after Mr. Ketchum received a second letter, having the same peculiarities as the former, and purporting to come from Mrs. Fitch. It was couched in language indicating that the writer felt both injured and angry, and again it was demanded that the sworn answer of defendant be withdrawn. The attorney disregarded the demands of this letter also, and thereupon the attorney for the plaintiff made a motion, founded, among other things, on these two letters to the Court, to compel the defendant's attorney to withdraw the answer. Copies of the letters, it appears, had been sent to the plaintiff's attorney.

On the argument of the motion the letters were read, and Mr. Ketchum read an affidavit, made by himself, in which he stated that one of the persons who had made a statement to him, and on which statement he had relied, afterward wrote to him retracting, and assigned as a reason that the wife had been entrapped by the plaintiff and a friend; that after the receipt of the first letter by him his client had called upon him and expressed no surprise at his action: that on the same day, after seeing her husband, letter number two was received. He further stated that he believed the wife had been misled by promises of a restoration of two of her four children and the hope of a reconciliation, which had been improperly held out to her.

Judge Cardozo, after listening to the reading of the papers and the arguments of counsel, said he should refuse to order the answer to be stricken out. Counsel for plaintiff then asked for an order of reference. Defendant's counsel said he thought this was a case for investigation in open court, but he was willing to submit the papers on that point. Submitted accordingly. For plaintiff, Mr. Field; for defendant, Mr. Ketchum.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—JAN. 15.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

CONTRIBUTIVE NEGLIGANCE.

Patrick McMahon vs. *The Central Park and North and East River Railroad*.—This was an action for damages for personal injuries resulting from an accident that occurred near the Wall-street Ferry in May last, by which plaintiff was thrown from the front platform of one of defendants' cars and broke his arm. According to plaintiff's statement, he attempted to get on the rear platform of the car, with a piece of gas-pipe in his hand, when he was told by the conductor to go to the front platform; that he did go to the front, and soon afterward the car stopped for a passenger to get out, and he was asked by the driver to make way for him; that he stepped off the car to allow the passenger to alight, and before he had time to get on again, and while he had one foot upon the step and one on the ground, the car started and threw him down.

The testimony for the defence was contradictory to this, and in many respects contradictory to itself; but the Court granted a non-suit, on the ground that the plaintiff's own version of the affair showed him to be guilty of negligence, in getting on a front platform of a car with a piece of iron in his hand.

E. D. Culver for plaintiff; Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel for defendants.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 15.

By Judge Cardozo.

Spalding et al. *vs.* Thorne; motion granted. Brown et al. *vs.* Hodgskin; motion denied, with $5 costs to abide the event. Spalding *vs.* Vandevere et al.; motion granted. Kripp *vs.* Schluter; receiver appointed. Markham *vs.* Jaudon et al.; reference ordered to inquire and report, &c. Goodwin et al. *vs.* Barstow et al.; order granted. The People, &c., *vs.* The Union Paper Collar Company; motion denied, with $5 costs to abide the event. Mary A. Ward *vs.* William W. Ward; order granted. In the matter of the petition of Mary A. and R. J. Murray, &c.; order granted. Bowen et al. *vs.* Chase et al.; see memoranda. Harris Franklin *vs.* Ernestine Franklin; application for judgment denied. Bendall et al. *vs.* Peterson; motion denied, no costs. Tufts *vs.* Tufts, Jr.; reference ordered to report, &c. Bank of Newark *vs.* Hubbell et al.; motion granted. Taylor *vs.* Dunlap; motion granted on conditions. Bunge *vs.* Flynn; commission granted, without costs. Butterworth *vs.* Volkening; motion granted. Hardie et al. *vs.* Spooner et al; motion denied. Kroter *vs.* Muller; motion denied.

By Judge Ingraham.

Winthrop Cunningham et al. *vs.* Thomas B. Bunting et al.; the motion must be granted, defendant stipulating not to sue.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 15.

By Judge Monell.

Agnes L. Hazzard *vs.* Moses R. Hazzard; motion granted without costs. T. B. Eldridge *vs.* Samuel C. Reed; motion for commission granted and commission issued; Allentown Railroad Company *vs.* John T. Johnston; motion granted without costs: John Shillito *vs.* The Central Railroad Company; motion granted. Hannah Fitzsimmons *vs.* Morris Kane; complaint dismissed with costs. Manuel M. De Meza *vs.* Frederick Wolf; default opened on payment of $10 costs. Sarah A. Sutherland *vs.* Charles L. Sutherland; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 15.

By Judge Barrett.

Bredford *vs.* Martin; motion for leave to serve a supplemental complaint granted. Phillips *vs.* Woods; judgment for the defendants upon the demurrer, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend his complaint within twenty days upon payment of such costs. Brumley *vs.* Carter; order granted.

By Judge Brady.

Brumley *vs.* Haggett; referred to T. H. Lane, Esq.

COMMON PLEAS—PART II.

Before Judge Jones.

In the case of David W. McCall *vs.* James McLean, reported yesterday, the jury returned a sealed verdict of $50 for plaintiff.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

There was a large calendar yesterday at the Court of General Sessions, but owing to the absence of witnesses and complainants in most of the cases, only one trial took place.

Emil Reugner, an old man, was charged with perpetrating a gross outrage on the person of a little girl, named Pauline Lursch, who resides with her parents at No. 27½ Catharine-street. The offence is alleged to have been committed on the 24th of October last, but, the evidence being of an uncertain character, the prosecution accepted a plea of "guilty of assault and battery," and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The Court then adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN—JAN. 15.

Before Judge Gilbert.

ACTION AGAINST AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

George P. Steinbach vs. *Lafayette Fire Insurance Company*.—This action was founded upon a policy of insurance, and was brought to recover $4,078 from the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company. The plaintiff is a German jobber and importer, residing at the corner of Baltimore-street and Tripolid-alley, Baltimore. The evidence of the plaintiff went to show that on the 8th of October, 1864, a policy for $5,000 was issued by Mr. WEBB, agent of defendants, to the plaintiff, which policy it was stipulated should cover a quantity of fireworks then in his possession. The premium paid was $20. On the 19th of June, 1866, plaintiff's premises took fire in a very peculiar manner. A little boy was playing on the upper floor of the house where the fireworks were collected, when, taking one of them in his hand, he set fire thereto, and this so "let off;" having by some means come in contact with the other fireworks in the room, they in their turn went blazing in all directions, and the consequence was the premises and property were almost entirely consumed, with the exception of $3,500 worth of property, an estimate placed on them by gentlemen connected with insurance companies. The house and its contents were insured in six different companies, each one of whom paid the amount claimed, excepting, however, two offices—the Lafayette and the Relief. They refused to pay because fireworks had not been stated in the policy. By the plaintiff it was argued that besides the express stipulation between him and the agent the words of the argument bore out the honesty of his application to pay—that there was insured a policy on plaintiff's stock of fancy goods, toys or anything in his line of business as "German broker," which latter it was contended included as fireworks. For the defence it was argued that Steinbach should be held to the strict words of the agreement, and as the agent was not aware the plaintiff had dealt in fireworks, these could not therefore be governed by the words "other goods." It was also contended that the case must fail, inasmuch as though policies of other Companies issued by the same agents were paid because the word "fireworks" was inserted, still the word was inserted by mistake by some parties connected with the agent's office, and it was never intended such risky matters as those which had been the cause of the conflagration could be insured at so low a premium as 40 cents a hundred dollars; 75 cents was the lowest, though the Phœnix issued policies at a premium of 50 cents. The jury retired at about 4 P. M. to consider their verdict, and have not yet returned into court.

Mr. A. E. Duyett appeared for plaintiff, and Gen. Crooke for defendants.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—JAN. 15.

Before Judge Thompson.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Paul Barberino vs. *Peter Wilderoter*.—This was an action for $3,000 damages sustained by reason of defendant's having beaten him. The parties reside in Williamsburgh. In July last Barberino was assaulted by some of the defendant's family. The result was an action for assault and battery, which ended in a verdict for the plaintiff. On that evening, while going home in company with his wife, (he, however, some distance ahead,) she was assaulted by defendant, and when the husband went to her rescue he too was so beaten that his mouth was cut and several teeth knocked out of his head by a sharp instrument. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff for $25.

RECOVERY OF PROPERTY.

Peter H. Simms vs. *J. S. Lewis*.—This action was brought to recover plumber's materials furnished to defendant by plaintiff for services rendered. The real issue in question was as to the value of the services rendered. The jury returned a verdict for the full amount claimed by plaintiff.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 15, 1868.

$5,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	109¾	100	Quicksilver	24
2,000	do	109⅝	200	Mar. Pref.	14
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	106	15	Pacific M.	112¾
2,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s. C. '62	109⅛	400	do	112¾
150,000	do	109¼	300	do s60	112½
1,000	do	109⅛	300	Adams Ex. Co.	79
2,500	do	109¼	15	do	79¾
51,500	U. S. 6s 5-20s C. '64	107	100	do b3	80½
2,000	do	107¾	10	do	79
27,500	U. S. 5-20s. C., '65 new	105¾	200	Wells, Fargo Ex.	48¼
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67 New Issue	105¾	100	do	49⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, R., '67, new iss.	105⅞	100	do	49
7,500	U. S. 5s. 10-40s. C.	102¾	400	do	49⅛
28,000	do	102⅝	20	Amer. Ex.	77½
500	U.S. 5s. 10-40s, R.	102⅝	100	U. S. Ex. Co.	79¾
30,000	do	102¾	100	do	79¾
1,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d series	105¾	350	Mer. U. Ex.	39⅞
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x-c	62½	15	do	39¼
5,000	do	62⅞	400	N. Y. Cen. R.	124⅛
10,000	Tenn. 6s. x-c	61⅛	500	do b30	124¼
38,000	do	61	100	Erie R.	75⅝
20,000	do	60¾	400	do	75¼
60,000	do	60⅝	200	do b30	75⅝
16,000	Mich. S. 6s, '78	93½	50	N. Y. & N. H. R.	135
15,000	N.C. St. 6s. new.	50	100	Del., L. & W. R.	110
1,000	Missouri 6s	99⅞	300	Reading R.	93½
5,000	Ga. St. 7s	81½	1300	do	93¼
6,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83	92	200	M. So. & N. I. R.	87⅛
1,000	Erie 3d M	98	1200	do	87
2,000	Har. 1st M.	101¼	50	Mich. Cen.	109¼
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	92	100	Panama R.	300
2,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st.	94	100	Illinois Cen.	135
3,000	C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bs.	84¾	800	Clev. & Pitts.	93¾
5,000	Tol.& Wab.2dM.	77⅝	119	Clev., Col. & Cin.R.	98½
8,000	Gr. W. R. 1st, '88.	83	12	Chic. & N.W. R.Pf.	73
1,000	Gt. W. R. 2d M.	70	110	do b30	73½
1,000	P. Ft. W. & C.1st	102	200	do	73¼
77	Bk. of Com'ce.	115¼	200	Clev. & Tol. b10	103⅛
24	Am. Ex. Bank	115	200	do	103⅜
10	St. Nicholas Bank	108½	400	Chi. & R. I.	96⅞
35	Cent. National	103	500	Mil. & St. Paul	50⅛
10	Fourth National	104	400	do	50¼
30	Market Bank	112	100	do	50½
10	Canton Co.	50¼	100	M. & St. P. Pf.	65⅛
100	do	50½	200	do	65⅛
300	West. U. Tel.	37⅞	200	do	65¼
			300	do	65⅜
			100	Tol., W. & W.	45⅜
			100	P., F. W. & C.	100⅜
			200	Chic. & Alt. Pr.	140
			200	O. & Miss. R.	30¼
			600	do	30⅛
			70	Ohio & Miss. Prf.	70½
			10	do	71

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	109⅝	200	Mer. U. Ex.	38¾
75,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	109¼	10	Am. Ex.	77¾
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	107	100	Mar. Pf.	14½
10,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '65 New	105⅜	300	N. Y. Cen.	122½
50,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '67 New Issue	105⅝	2200	do	123⅞
2,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s, C.	102¾	500	do	122¼
50,000	do	102⅝	300	Hud. Riv. R.	140¾
7,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d Ser.	105¾	200	Harlem R. R.	124
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s. ex-c.	62½	500	Erie R.	74⅞
50,000	Tenn. 6s. new.	60	700	do	74½
20,000	do	60¾	200	do	74¾
500	Mich. So. 2d M.	92	100	do b10	74⅝
100	Canton Co.	51	100	Erie R. Pr.	76⅞
700	do	51½	900	Reading R.	93
100	Cum. Coal Pf.	33¾	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	86¾
100	do b60	34	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	93½
300	Quick. Min. Co.	24½	200	Chic. & N. W.	61½
600	Pac. Mail	111¾	100	C. & N. W. Pf.	73⅞
15	do	112	100	do	72⅛
50	do	112¼	200	Chic. & R. I.	96⅞
200	do	110½	100	do	96½
100	do	111½	200	Mil. & St. P.	50⅛
100	Adams Ex.	79⅝	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf. s60	65
200	do	79½	100	do	65
100	Wells, Fargo & Co.	49¾	100	do	65⅛
200	do	49½	100	Tol. W. & W.	45⅛
100	do s60	49	100	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	67
			507	P. F. W. & C.	100⅜
			100	do	100⅛
			200	Ohio & M. R.	30¼
			200	do	30⅝
			200	H. & St. J. Pf.	68

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Canton Co	49⅞	800	Mar. Min. Co.	8
200	do	50⅛	100	Boston W. P.	20⅜
200	do	50¼	200	Hudson R.	140½
100	do	50¾	100	do s10	140¼
200	do	50½	100	Ohio & Miss R. b10	30⅛
200	do	50⅜	200	M. S. & N. I.	86⅜
300	do	50⅝	200	do	86⅞
200	Adams Ex. Co.	80	400	do	87
200	Mer. U. Ex.	38⅞	100	do	87⅛
100	do	39	200	M. & St. P. Pf	65⅝
10	do	38¾	500	Clev. & Pitts.	93
100	do b3	39	100	do	93⅛
100	West U. Tel.	38	800	do	93¼
300	do c	37⅞	200	Clev. & Tol.	103
100	do b10	38	400	do	103⅛
2800	N. Y. Cen.	123¾	1200	Chic., R. I. & P.	96⅜
600	do	123⅞	300	Chi. & N. W. R.	61⅜
200	do b10	123⅞	200	do	61⅞
4600	Erie R.	75½	100	do b10	62
800	do c	75½	400	Reading R.	93⅛
400	do b3	75⅝	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	73⅛
300	do b10	75⅝	100	do c	73⅜
200	do s10	75½	100	do b10	73⅛
100	do b5	75⅝			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

500	Canton Co. b10	51⅛	200	N. Y. Cen. R.	123¼
500	do	51	500	Erie R.	75¼
200	do b10	51	100	do s60	75
100	Adams Ex. Co.	79⅞	500	Hud. Riv. R.	140
400	do	79¾	400	Reading R.	93⅛
500	do	79½	200	P., F. W. & Ch.	100⅝
200	do	79⅜	100	do	100¾
100	Quicksilver	24	200	Mil. & St. Paul	50¼
100	do	24¼	500	Ohio & Miss R.	30¼
100	do	24½	200	do b3	30⅜
900	do	24¾	800	Cl. & Tol.	103¼
100	Pacific Mail b30	111¾	200	do	103½
400	do	111½	800	Chic., R. I. & P.	96¾
100	Mer. U. Ex.	38¾	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	61⅜
500	West. U. Tel.	38	200	do	61⅝
200	do	37⅞	100	do b10	61½

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Canton Co. s60	51	100	Mariposa Pr.	14¼
200	do	51¾	100	Hud. R. R.	139¾
100	do	51⅞	200	Reading R.	92⅞
600	do	52	200	do s30	92¾
200	do	52½	100	Mil. & St. P.	50½
100	Adams Express	79½	600	P. Ft. W. & C.	100⅜
800	Mer. U. Ex.	38½	100	do	100¾
300	do	38⅜	400	Ohio & Miss. R.	30⅞
100	do b30	38¼	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	86⅞
400	Quick. Min.	24½	300	do	87
400	Pacific Mail	111¼	400	Clev. & Pitts.	93⅝
300	do	111¼	800	do	93⅜
100	do b10	111⅛	200	do s15	93⅝
100	do s10	111¼	200	do s5	93⅜
200	N. Y. Cen.	123	200	do b15	93⅞
300	do	122⅞	200	Cleve. & Tol.	103
1200	do	122¾	800	do	102⅞
600	do	122⅝	200	C., R. I. & P.	96¾
400	do b3	122⅜	200	do b10	96⅞
200	do s3	122⅝	200	do	96⅞
2100	Erie Railroad	74⅞	300	Chic. & N. W.	61⅞
800	do b10	75	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	73⅜
500	do baw	75	200	do	73¼
800	do b3	75	100	do b3	73⅛
200	Bos. Water P.	20	100	do	73¼
4	Am. Ex. Co.	76½	400	do b10	73⅜

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15—P. M.

The temper of the Gold Room early in the day was the reverse of yesterday. The extreme difference in the sales of the two days were as between 142¼@138¾ ℘ cent., *nearly four ℘ cent.* The sales this morning opened at 140⅜ ℘ cent. They soon ran down to 139⅛@139½@139 ℘ cent., and before 3 o'clock to 138⅝@¾ ℘ cent. At a late hour, on sensational telegrams from Washington, the market suddenly turned upward again, and the sales were at 139⅛@139⅞@140@140⅛@140⅜ ℘ cent. The speculation is still extremely feverish, as it has been since the middle of last week, and we apprehend that it is seriously unsettling the business of the Merchants, whose daily transactions in Foreign Goods are necessarily dependent upon the ruling of the Gold Room. They felt less concerned, of course, this morning, in regard to the probabilities of very high rates, than on the excitement of yesterday, but the counter action late in the day will leave them at sea again.

The Foreign Enchanges, early in the day, were inclined to firmness on the easier rates of Gold, but at the close again we quote 60 days' on London 109⅝@109⅞ ℘ cent., and short sight 109⅞@110⅛ ℘ cent. We hear of no Export demand for Gold for the Bremen-Southampton steamer to-morrow.

There is increased ease in the Money market to-day. The offerings to the leading Brokers are quite free at 6 ℘ cent., and the employment less active than on our last report. Some considerable balances were left on call at 5 ℘ cent.

The Public Funds sympathized to a partial extent with the sudden decline in Gold, on the 5-20s of 1862 and 1865, May and November, but the general market is steady on a large investment demand at the counters of the great dealers on Wall-street.

The Railway Market at the Stock Exchange opened with some degree of firmness on the New-York and Western Roads, but as the business of the day progressed, Erie and New-York Central showed signs of weakness, and at the Afternoon Boards both were ⅞@1¼ ℘ cent. lower than at the close on Tuesday. Some use was made against them of a threatened *blackmailing* movement in the Legislature at Albany, but in what precise form was not stated. We dare say that an experiment of the sort by the Albany Lobby upon Mr. VANDERBILT will be attempted, *but with very doubtful success*. The Western Roads were comparatively steady, and prices higher than yesterday for Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Michigan Southern and Rock Island. The Northwest Stocks were both firm, and St. Paul and Ohio and Mississippi steady. On the Miscellaneous list Canton Company fell a fraction below 50 ℘ cent. in the morning, and suddenly advanced again to 51@52@53 ℘ cent. The Express and Telegraph Stocks steady; Pacific Mail 1@1½ ℘ cent. weaker.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. The Public Funds ¼@⅜ higher than in the forenoon:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅜	102¾	Missouris	100	99⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	109¾	109½	Northwest	61⅝	61⅝
U. S. Con. 5-20s.	105⅞	105¾	N. West Pref.	73¼	73⅛
N. Y. Central	123⅞	122⅞	Rock Island	96⅝	96⅝
Erie	75⅝	74⅞	Fort Wayne	100⅞	100¼
Hudson	141	139¾	W. U. Telegraph	37⅞	37¾
Reading	93¾	92⅞	St. Paul Pref.	66	65⅜
Mich. Southern	86½	87	St. Paul Com.	50½	50¼
Ohio and Miss.	30¼	30⅛	Pacific Mail	112⅞	111⅛
Pittsburgh	92⅜	93	American Gold	141⅜	140¼
Tenn 6s. new	61	60¾	Bills on London	109¾	109¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., reg., 1868	139	5-20 cou., small, 1865	105¾
6 ℘ cent., coup., 1868	139	5-20 coup., 1865, n. is.	105⅝
6 ℘ ct. reg., 1881	109⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	105⅝
500 & 1,000, 1881	109¾	Oregon ½ yearly, '81	106½
5-20 reg., 1862	106⅛	5 ℘ cent. regist'd, 1871	116
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	109¼	10-40 registered, 1874	102⅜
5-20 reg., 1864	105	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	102⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107	7 3-10 2d series	105⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107¾	7 3-10 3d series	105¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℘ c., 1870	101¼	Illinois 6s cou. 1879	99⅜
N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	106	Illinois War Loan	99⅝
N. Y. B'y loan	105¾	Indiana 6 ℘ ct. War Ln	90
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873	93
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1873	101	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1878	93
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	Michigan 6 ℘ c. 1883	93
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875	101	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex-c.	62¼
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1877	101	Tennessee new bds	61
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1878	101	Virginia 6s, ex coup.	43
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	100½	Virginia 6s, n. b.	41
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	101	Georgia 7s, new bonds	81
Illinois C. bonds 1860	98½	North Carolina 6s, x.c.	50
Illinois reg., 1860	99½	North Car. 6s. n. bds.	50
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	99⅜	Missouri 6s	99⅞
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	99⅜	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	84
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	99⅜	Missouri Pacific R. is.	99¾
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99⅜	Connecticut 6s	99
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	99⅜		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks. The Pacific Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of five per cent.:

New-York	130	American Exchange	114
Manhattan	130	Bank of the Repub.	114
Merchants'	113	Bank of North Am'a	101
Mechanics'	116½	Hanover	108
Union	113	Irving	105
America	135	Metropolitan	126
City	195	Nassau	150½
Phenix	103	Shoe and Leather	109
Tradesmen's	127	St. Nicholas	106½
Fulton	156	Commonwealth	104
State of New-York	106½	Impt'rs. & Traders'	115
Commerce	115	Park	141
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110	Central National	103
Broadway	230	Fourth National	104
Ocean	100	Ninth National	102

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91½	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	91⅝
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	91	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	87	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	66½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Tol., W. & West'n S.F.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	123½	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	82½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	123½	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	70
Erie 7s, 2d mrd., 1879	102⅝	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90	69
Erie 7s. 3d. mrd., 1883	98	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Erie 7s. 4th mrd., 1880	92	Gal. & Chi. extended	101⅛
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102⅜	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S.F. '85	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	99
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101¼	Chi. & R. I. con. iss.	93½
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p.c. 1st M.	109	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 2d M.	97
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	86
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	98½	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	97
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p.c.	92	Cleve & P. 3d M con.	90
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	100	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	73
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93¾	Chi. & Alton S. F., in.	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	84	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	87
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in	78	Peninsula R. R. bonds	80
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	84½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	83
Con. 7 ℘ cent. Exten. B.	85	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	101
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M.	87¼	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st M.	68
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	96½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	95½
Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	96½		

The Express Companies have perfected their organization by electing the following Board of Control: Adams Express, C. SPOONER; American, WM. C. FARGO; United States, A. H. BARNEY; Merchants' Union, W. H. SEWARD, Jr.; President of Board, A. GAITHER, of Cincinnati. The President has for many years been Superintendent of the Western Division of Adams Express.

From the report of the Western Union Telegraph Company we make the following analysis, Jan. 1, 1868:

The Capital Stock is		$40,350,400 00
Surplus on hand		$264,944 79
Assets—Telegraph Stocks productive		49,870 00
Real Estate		142,800 00
Due from Railroad and Telegraph Co.'s		187,048 50
Due from Government and Press		31,744 20
Due from Offices and Superintendents		140,417 42
Bills receivable		62,141 55
Total		$877,966 46
LIABILITIES—Due on dividends and Interest account	$75,818 56	
Railroad and telegraph Companies	152,205 87	
Loan account	131,821 58	
Internal Revenue	16,933 98	
Offices and Superinten'ts.	5,451 54—	$382,231 53
Balance profits on hand		$495,734 93
Thus far the figures are official. We may add that the six months ending July 1, 1867, resulted in a net profit of		1,985,824 96
The same earning would give July 1, 1868, as surplus		$1,781,559 89
as net profits, from which deduct		
For Construction account	200,000 00	
For interest on debt	174,730 50	
For sinking fund	120,000 00—	494,730 80
Net surplus July 1, 1868		1,286,829 39
A dividend of 2½ ℘ cent. would be		1,008,760 00
Leaving a surplus after dividend		$278,069 39

The Company owing no floating debt.

The Erie Railway earned for the month of December as follows:

1867	$1,041,646 62
1866	1,041,115 62

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,470,507 21; total payments, $1,358,863 48; balance, 101,023,859 50. Receipts for Customs, $257,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $635,000.

The Rutgers' Fire Insurance Co. has declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., free of tax.

Tennessee State Credit.

From the Nashville Press.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, of the 31st ult., publishes a letter dated at this place, occupying something more than a column and a half of that paper, in regard to the condition and prospects in Tennessee. The letter is chiefly remarkable for the industry with which the writer has collected all the perversions, misrepresentations and innuendoes respecting the State credit, which have been current in Democratic circles, and embodied them in an article ostensibly friendly. * * * * *

The writer alleges that "there are not now in Tennessee one-half as many men of Northern birth as there were two years ago." Two years ago would take us back to the close of 1865. Everybody knows that at that time there was in the State a large number of business men, speculators, traders and claim agents, from all parts of the country, who were closing up their army business, and who left when that was effected. They came here just as thousands go to Montana, with no idea of settling. So far as the real settlers from the North are concerned, they are decidedly more numerous than they were in 1865 or 1866. They are on the increase every month from new accessions, although not as largely as we wish and hope they will be. The writer might have said, just as fairly, that there are fewer Northern men here now than there were in 1864.

The letter says: "It cost $65,000 to rebuild the State Penitentiary."

The Penitentiary never was destroyed, and there was consequently no need of rebuilding it.

The letter next takes up what is intended to be its sensational point, and attempts to startle the State bondholders by saying, that "next year Tennessee will have to pay about $800,000 interest on bonds, $1,691,166 66 of matured debt, $680,000 for ordinary executive expenses—making altogether $2,171,166 66." * * * *

Against the claims which must be paid by the State during the present year, we sum up the following revenues, every dollar of which is good:

Taxes due from Tax Collectors for 1867	$1,100,000
Revenue due from Clerks of Courts for 1867	500,000
Due from Railroads for 1867	1,000,000
Total	$2,660,000
Balance in Treasury	2,171,000
	$429,000

This does not include a dollar of the revenue to be derived from various sources for 1868. It is evident that the State is abundantly able to meet all her obligations, and that she is in no danger of bankruptcy at present. But it is said that the railroads do not pay up their interest promptly to the State. The State has a first mortgage upon them and can enforce payment, as she certainly will. The stockholders in the roads may lose by this step, but the tax-payers and the State will be fully protected. The relation of the State to her roads is not generally understood. She is not a stockholder in them, but only indorses for them to a limited extent, for which indorsement she holds ample security by a first mortgage upon them. It is said that some of the shorter lines would sell for a nominal sum. The more important roads, however, would more than compensate for the deficiency, and would fully secure the State claim and protect the Treasury from any loss. * * *

The writer talks over the certainty that the State will be forced by the Supreme Court to take her entire revenue this year in old State bank-notes, which would drive her into the market again as a borrower of money to meet her current expenses. Of course he knows nothing about what the Court will decide. He is determined to take it for granted, in order to prove that the State is bankrupt. The redemption of the notes of the bank is one thing, and the mode of redeeming them is another and altogether different thing; but the Court has not yet decided either point, and the writer may as well abate his ardor.

Of the State debt $23,600,000, or more than two-thirds of the whole sum, is on railroad account. When the existence of a four years' war, the damage done to the roads, the interruption of all trade, the devastation of the country, and the present money-pressure are considered, no intelligent person will wonder that our railroads are behind with their payments to the State. These calamities are no proof that the roads are not good investments, or that they will not pay up so soon as the State recovers from the shock of the war. Our roads only suffer in common with all departments of business throughout the country. Railway stocks are depressed everywhere—North as well as South—and not only railroads, but manufacturing and bank stock. Why hold up Tennessee as a bugbear, under the circumstances, and complain that her roads do not pay large dividends at this period of universal stagnation and depression? She has over 1,300 miles of railroads now in operation, and will shortly have many more, and the revival of business throughout the country will release them all from their embarrassments.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Rutgers-st., e. s., lot No. 758, Rutgers estate, 26x104.6	
Thompson-st., Nos. 32 and 34, 37.9x94.4	$5,000
10th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x94.10	22,000
13th-st., s. w., 400.6 ft. n. w. of 2d-av., 15.6x103.3	6,200
E. 16th-st., No. 431	10,000
19th-st., s. s., lot No. 87 Boyd estate, 25x92	800
36th-st., s. s., 237 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x98.9	10,000
37th-st., s. s., 64 ft. e. of 9th-av., 36x49.4	25,000
46th-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x100.4	16,000
47th-st., s. s., 218 ft. e. of 6th-av., 21x100.5	18,250
East 48th-st., No. 134	30,000
53d-st., n. s., 274 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x100.5	15,000
57th-st., s. s., 650 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x200.10	6,000
78th-st., s. s., 158 ft. e. of 3d-av., 13.4x102.2	64,000
78th-st., s. s., 170 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x102.2	6,500
83d-st., s. s., 127.9¾ ft. n. w. of 3d-av., 25.6¾x102.2¼	2,900
103d-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x100.11	4,000
113th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 2d-av., 35x93.7	1,000
134th-st. and 7th-av., n. e. corner, 99.11x125	1,500
1st-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 122d-st., gore 25.2½x26.3x33.2x49.10	15,000
2d-av., w. s., 51.1 ft. s. of 74th-st., 51.1x100	900
2d-av., e. s., 102.2 ft. s. of 74th-st., 51.1x100	11,100
8th-av. and 83d-st., s. w. corner, 52.2x100	
8th-av., w. s., 79 ft. n. of 83d-st., 25x100	21,500

Leases Recorded.

Greene-st., No. 23, 7 years 3 mos	2,100
Mercer-st., Nos. 15 and 17, 3 years	7,000
W. 25th-st., No. 222, (first floor and cellar,) 4 years, per year	600
E. 48th-st., No. 200, (basement,) 3 years	300
2d-av., No. 877, 3 years, per 75	1,300
3d-av., Nos. 97 and 99,	
E. 13th-st., No. 305, assignment	12,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., s. s. 159 ft. w. Hoyt-st., 25x180	$7,500
Court-st., No. 214, h. l.	nom.
Dean-st., Classon-av. n. w. cor., h. l. 24.3x79.10	2,400
Dean-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. Hudson-av., 16x214.5	2,500
Dean-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. Vanderbilt-av., 25x100	1,300
Houston-st., e. s. 90 10-12 ft. Myrtle-av., 21x25	500
Jackson-st., w. s., 300 c. Lorrimer-st., 275x-x21.2½x100	
Lorimer-st., Ainslee-st., s. e. cor., 20x60	500
Pacific-st., n. s., 118.9½ ft. Hudson-av., 25x100	4,000
Powers-st., n. w. s., 37½ ft. e. Carroll-st., 18.7½x75	11,500
Rodney-st., s. s., 253 ft. w. Lee-av., 22x100	2,500
Smith-st., 5th-av., n. e. cor. 43.1x93.1x62.1x82	15,000
Stagg-st., n. s. 100 ft. e. Ewen-st., h. & l. 25x100	2,000
Van Voorhies-st., s. s., 250 ft. s. w. Bushwick-av., front	6,300
Van Dyke-st., n. e. s. 100 ft. s. e. Richards-st., 25x100	100
Water-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. Bridge-st., 25x100	2,000
Wilson-st., s. s., 181 3-12 ft. w. Lee-av., 18.9x100	800
Myrtle-av., n. e. s., 153.1½ ft. Morton-st., 21.10x90	nom.
9th-st., (North,) s. w. s., 175 ft. s. e. 1st-st., 25x100	4,000
11th-st., 10th-av., n. e. cor. 41, 100x97.10	nom.
Division-av., n. s. 101.6-12 ft. e. 2d-st., 25x106.2	250
Hale-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. Ridgewood-av., 50x100	1,700
	400

NEW-JERSEY.

Hoboken.

Garden-st., w. s., 189 n. of 7th-st., 25x100	1,200
Bloomfield and 9th sts., s. w. cor., 24x100	2,425

West Hoboken.

West-st., e. s., lots 45 and 46, each 25x100	600

Jersey City.

Lots 100 ft. on North 12th-st., and 130 feet on Prospect-st	6,000

Hudson City.

Ft Palisade-av., (Van Vorst Hights Co.) ½ part.	266

Newark.

Cor. Court and Camden sts., 25x100	350
Mill-st., n. s., 28.9 from Webster-st., 25x100	3,000
Academy-st., n. s., J. C. Thompson, 18 in. 34 ft.	150
Washington-st., w. s., 72 feet from s. w. cor. Governor-st., 24x86	2,500
Governor-st., 50 ft. s. of North Broad-st., 25x100	5,600

Orange.

White-st., s. s., J. Snyder prem., 30x170	1,100

Belleville.

River-road. Newark to Bellville, w. s., Keasley property, 179x230	3,000

Elizabeth.

Chestnut-st., n. s., 60 ft. w of Walnut-st., 37x125	5,750
East Grand-st., n. s., No. s. 24, 25x135	6,250
Court-st. s. w. s., lot No. 46, 25x100	250
Rector-st. e. s., 198 ft. n. of South-st., 36.8½x144.10	300
Lafayette-st., n. s., Sawyer prem., 23x105	1,750

Rahway.

Jacques-av. and Division-st., Lee prem., 75x200	300

Town of Westfield.

The Falls Mills property, 6½ acres	17,000

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

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GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	7,548	Malt, bushels	2,000
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	640	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bags	1,758	Cut Meats, pkgs	281
Wheat, bushels	....	Lard, pkgs	315
Corn, bushels	20,510	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	136
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	71
Oats, bushels	2,241	Petroleum, bbls.	744

ASHES—Continue in very moderate demand at $8 25@$8 37 for old Pots, and $10 25@$10 50 for old Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been less sought after and has been quite firm, including Java at 25c.@26¼c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@17¼c.; Laguayra, 16¼c.@17c.; Rio, 11¼c.@17¼c.; Native Ceylon, 18¼c.@20¼c.; St. Domingo, 14¾c.@15c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been more freely offered, to-day, at easier and somewhat irregular prices. The demand has been more active at the modified figures, which are ⅛c.@¼c. ℘ lb. lower than the current rates of yesterday. Even running Middlings have held their own, most tenaciously, having been in a comparatively light supply and not pressed for sale. The aggregate sales of the day have been 5,271 bales, including 3,741 bales to shippers, 580 bales to spinners, and 1,220 bales to speculators.

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb.	14¾	15	15⅛@15¼
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15¼	15⅜@15⅝
Low Middling	16⅛	16	16¼@16⅜
Middling	16½	16⅞	17 @17¼
Good Middling	17½	18	18¼@18⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	13,583
Receipts last week	26,069
Receipts preceding week	18,629
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	267,905
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,671
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1	153,926
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,112
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,599
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	60,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	957,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	843,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	521,000
Exports same time 1866-7	357,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	347,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	530,000

DRY GOODS—Trade in nearly all branches is quite dull, and prices are firm only for the more desirable fabrics, the offerings of which are quite moderate. The *Independent* says: "There is a moderate demand for heavy Unbleached Shirtings, but no disposition to purchase on speculation is manifested. In Bleached Goods there is but little doing, the principal demand coming from the shirtmakers. Prices are not firmly settled, the jobbers not yet being prepared to lay in their stock. New-York Mills are 22½c., and Wamsutta at 20c. It is hardly probable that lower prices will be reached. Cotton Flannels are not in demand; the best makes are quoted at 19c.@20c. Corset Jeans are dull. The demand for gray Printing Cloths show some improvement, and prices are a shade better. Prints are quiet and sales limited, but the Spring styles have not yet been offered, and prices are based mostly on the Fall styles. In Jaconets and Cambrics business is flat. Muslin de Laines are moderately active, but no large sales are effected. Italian Cloths are in better demand. In Woolens no change is to be noted; the demand is very limited and the supply large. Fancy Cassimeres and Satinets are freely taken, however, where a reduction of prices makes it an object. In Foreign goods business is very quiet, and we have no transactions of any importance to notice. The accumulation of stocks abroad, and consequent low prices, will probably tempt shipment to this country; but at present importations are very light. A few importations of Spring goods are made, however, and the volume of business will continue to increase for the next two months."

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered to-day at a further reduction of 10c.@15c. ℘ bbl., yet the demand has been very moderate, and almost exclusively for home use. Sales have been reported since our last of only 4,500 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 50@$9 25; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 50@$10; common to choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 10@$11; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 80@$10 80 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 50@$9 25
Extra State	9 50@11 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 50@14 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 80@10 80
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	10 85@15 25
Extra Genesee	11 00@15 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 00@16 00

Southern Flour is quiet and declining. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., at $9 70@$11 40 for common to fair, and $11 50@$16 for fair to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in less request at $7 50@$9 30 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $6 20 for City, $6 10@$6 20 for Jersey, $6@$6 20 for Western, and $6 50@$6 62½ for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 400 bbls. and sacks at $12@$13 50 ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour continues inactive at $4@$4 30 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted off nominally 1c. @2c. ℘ bushel, but has not been freely offered at the going rates, as the leading holders have not been eager to realize on so dull a market as we have had to report for some days past. The demand, on the other hand, has been extremely limited, both for home use and shipment. The fall in gold during business hours and the firmness in freights operated against export purchases. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,400 bushels, including No. 2 Spring from store at $2 42; White California at $3 05 ℘ bushel. The latter was bought by a City miller. Corn has been pressed for sale to-day, in view of the comparatively full supply available, especially of new, in the face of decidedly unfavorable reports from Liverpool. Prices of new were quoted off 2c.@4c. ℘ bushel; yet the demand was not active at the reduced figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels at $1 37 for Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 26@$1 30 for New Mixed Western; $1 20@$1 23 for New Yellow Jersey; $1 22@$1 30 for New Yellow and White Western and Southern; $1 17@$1 25 for New Straw colored Southern, ℘ bushel. Small sales of State Rye were made at $1 73; of State Barley at $1 85@$1 90; of Canada, $2 05; and of Barley Malt, $1 85@$2 15 ℘ bushel. Oats have been very quiet and lower, closing heavily. Sales have been reported of 31,000 bushels Western at 86½c.@87½c., closing at 86½c.@86¾c., in store, ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River bale has been in less demand since our last, at $1 10@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 60 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw at 75c.@$1 15 for short and long ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been firm but quiet, including American at 20c.@65c. for new; older growths, 10c.@50c., and Foreign at 45c.@65c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 25c.@40c.; good to prime, 45c.@50c.; choice to fancy, 55c.@65c. Eastern, common to fair, 30c.@45c.; prime to choice, 50c.@60c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 55c.@65c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 20c.@50c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 50c.@60c.; Bavarians, 50c.@65c.; Belgians, 45c.@50c., ℘ lb.

LIME—Has been inactive at former rates.

METALS—The market has been generally firm, but transactions have been on a restricted scale.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@40c.; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@90c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been rather less active for, including Spirits Turpentine at 53½c.@54½c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $3 90; Resin at $2 65@$6 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 25@$3 37; Pitch at $3 25@$3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate request, including Crude Whale at 65c.@68c.; Bleached Whale at 78c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 23@$2 25; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@72½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 10@1 16 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited demand at 10¼c.@11c. for Crude in bulk; 16½c.@16¾c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@26c. for Refined, in bond, and 44c.@45c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—New Pork has been dull and lower to-day; Old comparatively firm, but inactive. Sales have been reported of 500 bbls., in lots, at $21@$21 12, closing at $21 12, regular way, for Old Mess; $21 75@$21 90, closing at $21 87 for New Mess; $19@$19 50 for Western Prime Mess; $17 25@$18 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 250 bbls. for forward delivery, including New Mess, March, seller, at $22 06¼ ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in less request, at 12c.@13¼c. for Hams, and 8c.@9¼c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb.; sales 190 pkgs. Bacon has been quiet to-day; sales 310 boxes at 10¾c.@10¼c. for Cumberlands, 11c. for Long Ribs, 11½c. for Short Ribs, 12c.@12¼c. for Long Clear, and 12¾c.@13¾c., the latter a fancy price, for Short Clear, ℘ lb. Lard is in less demand at rather easier prices; sales have been reported since our last of 650 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12⅞c.@13⅜c., the latter for small lots of very choice, ℘ lb. Dressed Hogs are in light demand at 9¼c.@10¼c., chiefly at 9¾c.@10c., for City, and 8¾c.@9¼c., chiefly at 8¾c.@9c., for country, ℘ lb. Beef is in fair request at $12 50@$18 50 for Plain Mess; $17@$21 for Extra do. Sales have been reported of 580 bbls. Tierce Beef is in brisk request, including Prime Mess at $29@$35 50, and India Mess at $34@$39, ℘ tierce; sales 1,470 tcs. Beef Hams have been in more demand at from $26 75@$31 50 for poor to choice; sales 530 bbls. Butter is in request at 40c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for inferior to Prime Canada and Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues in demand at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	46 @53
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	43 @46
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	42 @44
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	42 @44
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	40 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	40 @42
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	46 @50
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	42 @44
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40 @42
Canada	25 @33
Canada Extra	35 @39
CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb.	
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℘ lb.	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℘ lb.	13 @15½ @16
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb.	15½ @16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ℘ lb.	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb.	8 @11

SUGARS—Have been in very moderate demand at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 285 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11¼c.@12¾c., and 1,270 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@14c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate request, at 14½c.@16⅝c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 151,000 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@11½c., chiefly at 11c.@11¼c.; 84,000 lbs. Stearine at 12¾c.@13½c., the latter rate for choice Chicago; 58,000 lbs. Grease at 8⅜c.@10⅞c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been neglected and wholly nominal in price.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 1,650 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@½d. by sail, and ⅝d. by steamer, ℘ lb. For Glasgow, 15,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 12d. ℘ bushel; 150 trcs. Lard, by steamer, at 40s. ℘ ton. For Bristol, 300 boxes Bacon at 25s. ℘ ton; 30 tons Oil Cake on private terms. For Havre, 50 hhds. Tallow at ½c. ℘ lb.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

GAS FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—EVERYbody can make their own gas with our new and improved machines. Capacity from 20 to 400 burners. State, county and town rights for sale. Address box No. 3,071 New-York Post-office.

SHOW CASES, COUNTERS AND FIXtures for sale. Apply at once to C. B. SMITH & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE JACKET LARD TANK for rendering lard by steam. Apply to No. 602 Washington-st.

PORK.—PRIME, PRIME, MESS, MESS AND clear pork, in barrels and half barrels, for family use. F. S. MATHEWS, Nos. 600, 602 and 604 Washington-st.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AND COMPEtent Protestant woman to superintend a family of growing children and assist in housekeeping. Address, with reference, stating where interview may be had, Box No. 1,353 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, in a private family. Apply at No. 260 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; also a chambermaid; good references required. Apply at No. 35 West 26th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MAP ENGRAVERS.—THOSE EXCELLING in lettering can have steady piece-work at LLOYD'S, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE elderly French woman, who speaks good French, and is well experienced in the training of children, to obtain a situation either as nurse or to wait upon young ladies; can sew and do up muslin and make herself useful; wages moderate, if a steady place; good City references. Apply at No. 109 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th-aves.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook, one who thoroughly understands English, French and American cooking, such as pastry, breakfast breads and desserts of all kinds; no objections to either a hotel or private boarding-house; best of City reference from her employers. Inquire at No. 415 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth, and do sewing and operate on Grover & Baker's machine, or would do chamberwork and mind children; City or country; best of reference. Call for two days at old No. 92 West 19th-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation in a small private family; is an excellent cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; understands baking bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; has good City reference. Call first floor, front room, No. 327 West 25th-st. and 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON A a situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a private family; is a good cook and baker, and one who thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 333 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, Protestant, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, a good baker of bread and excellent washer and ironer; or would do laundry work; has good City reference. Call at No. 384 Bowery, second floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and plain sewer; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; has excellent City reference; no objection to any part of the country or to travel. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 84 East 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress or to wait on an invalid lady; can cut and fit; has lived with first-class families. Call for two days at No. 408 4th-av., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—BY A WORTHY AND CAPABLE girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; also willing to do fine washing and ironing. Apply to her last employer today, No. 118 East 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable woman in the above capacity; she understands her business in all its branches; has the best City reference. Call at No. 200 West 28th-st., seventh house, first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and sewing; is very willing and obliging; has never lived out. Can be seen for three days at No. 328 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as regular waitress; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference given; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 144 West 30th-st., in the front basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or chambermaid or sewing; has no objection to the country or City; has good reference. Call at No. 165 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as child's nurse; no objection to the country; can give the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 244 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and laundress, or nurse and seamstress; is a good seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City references. Apply at No. 10 East 27th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 9 West 44th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A DESIRABLE and capable girl to do cooking or general housework or as laundress and chambermaid; is a neat, reliable and trusty servant, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a few families' washing at her own home; can give the best of City reference; understands French fluting. Call or address a note to No. 12 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH seamstress or nurse and seamstress; has first-class qualifications and can be well recommended. Apply at her present employer's, No. 40 West 32d-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands boning and larding, and pastry; best City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as waitress or chambermaid in a private family; can furnish the best City references. Can be seen at 222 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has the best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.; no objection to country.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 44 West 13th-st., first-floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION A FIRST-CLASS French cook, in a small private family; City references. Call at No. 165 West 25th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Englishwoman as cook; thoroughly understands her business and is a good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 157 West 27th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing; good City reference given. Apply at No. 103 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; is posted in preparing all kinds of game and fancy cooking generally; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 160 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, 16 years of age, to take care of children, or do light chamberwork or plain sewing. Call at No. 70 9th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress; understands her business thoroughly; can produce unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 92 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting; has three years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 92 West 19th-st., first floor, rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUation as chambermaid; has the best City reference. Call for two days at 427 East 18th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; no objection to assist with chamberwork; good City reference. Apply at No. 241 West 22d-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework in a private family; good references. Call for two days at No. 457 West 32d-st., near 10th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl as seamstress in a private family; good references given. Call, or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 249 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant German girl. Apply at No. 87 Clinton-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO WAITING and chamberwork; no objection to a boarding house; good City reference. Apply at 225 West 16th-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 330 AND 332 4TH-AV., corner of 25th-st., may be found a large number of first-class servants, of all nations, English, Scotch, &c., viz.: Cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, nurses, housekeepers, and houseworkers, for City and country.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, (PROTESTant, aged 34, married, no family,) a situation to take charge of a gentleman's or lady's farm; understands raising cattle, draining, and farming in all its branches; his wife is a first-class butter-maker and raiser of poultry; would go to any part of the country: first-class references. Address MILLBURN, New-Jersey, Box 51.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a first-class man; understands his business thoroughly; is a good City driver; is willing and obliging; has best City references from last place. Address A. D., No. 1,252 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., in harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A man with small family; experienced in farming, care of stock, &c.; will give the best of references to practical farmers who have known him from boyhood. Address LEWIS, Box No. 347 New-London, Conn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN AMERICAN man and wife in the country; the man as farmer, or would take a place as coachman; the wife as cook or to do general housework; can give the best of reference. Address GEORGE, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant single man of many years' experience; no objection to the country. Call or address J., at Mr. McGarr's shop, No. 128 East 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT Scotchman a situation as groom and footman; thoroughly understand his business; best of City references from his last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address G. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience; is a good, careful driver; will take care of a garden; understands his business thoroughly; has good City references. Address T. R., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man with unexceptionable reference, a situation as waiter in a family. Call at No. 37 West 18th-st., for two days. No objection to go into the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waiterman; is agreeable and obliging; has first-class English references; also New-York City reference. Address, for a few days, NOLAN, No. 868 Broadway, florist establishment.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a competent, honest, sober, *Protestant* man; is a careful and safe driver; highly recommended. Address T. C., Box 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A BOY 16 YEARS OLD WISHES to apprentice himself to some good mechanical trade; the hat trade preferred. Call or address H. H. HALL, No. 367 Broome-st.

FOR SALE LOW—A LOT OF COUNTERS, TAbles and shelving, suitable for a dry goods or clothing house. Apply at 100 and 102 Reade-st., up stairs.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 16, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
DON GIOVANNI Characters by Mme. Anna la Grange, Miss Adelaide Phillipps, Signor Orlandini, Signor Susini. Conductor, Signor Nicolao.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
NORMA. Mme. Adelaide Ristori as Norma.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, B. T. Ringgold, W. H. Pope, Miss Kate Ranoe, Miss Mary Gannon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading character by G. L. Fox.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. . Parsloe, Jr., G. F. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Langard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
PEEP O'DAY. Leading character by Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
PALE JANET, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THE FROST KING, AND DAY AFTER THE WEDDING. Principal characters by J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE AND DICKENS, by Mr. Geo. Vandenhoff.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
MARTHA. Characters by Miss C. Richings, Mr. W. Castle, Mr. G. C. Campbell, &c.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.
Brooklyn.
CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS. "Christmas Carol" and "The Trial" from Pickwick.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The news by the cable is varied and important. In its discussion of the Eastern question, the *Levant Herald* has denied that the influence of the United States had been weakened in Turkey, either by the late exchange of good offices between Russia and America or by the sympathy of the United States for the Cretans. In regard to the same question, Prussia, it is said, has joined France and Austria in their censure of the action of the Servian Government. Referring to the Roman question, the semi-official *Patrie* announces the determination of France and Prussia to maintain the relations between Italy and the States of the Church to the *status* created by the September Convention. A Florence dispatch says that it is the intention of a large class of the Catholic population of Italy, who have hitherto refused to recognize VICTOR EMMANUEL, to participate in the approaching elections. News from France sets forth the anxious awaital by the people of a forthcoming political pamphlet by Prince NAPOLEON. A Vienna telegram gives particulars of the preparations for the reception at Trieste of MAXIMILIAN'S remains, the *Novara* having just been signaled. Intelligence from Portugal reports the dissolution of the Lower Cortes by the King. The examinations and commitments of Fenians in Great Britain continue.

CONGRESS.

The morning hour in the Senate yesterday was principally occupied by a discussion of the resolution allowing the appointment of naval officers as Consuls. The bill to prevent further contraction of the currency being the special order, Mr. SPRAGUE addressed the House at length in favor of the bill. The debate was continued by Mr. SHERMAN and others, after which the bill was passed as amended in Committee of the Whole.

After transacting some unimportant business yesterday, the House resumed the consideration of the Reconstruction bill which proposes to invest Gen. GRANT with the powers hitherto exercised by the President under the Reconstruction laws. Mr. WOOD having the floor, proceeded to denounce the bill, declaring it to be "a bill without a title, a child without a name, and probably without a father—a monstrosity—a measure the most infamous of the many infamous acts of this infamous Congress." Mr. BINGHAM raised the point of order regarding these expressions. The Speaker decided the point well taken, and notified Mr. WOOD that he would not be permitted to proceed without the consent of the House. The question having been put the House refused its consent by a vote of yeas 39, nays 108. A resolution declaring that for the expressions used Mr. WOOD was deserving of the censure of the House, and directing the Speaker to pronounce the censure was adopted, yeas 114, nays 38. Thereupon the Speaker read the Parliamentary law governing such cases and administered the reprimand called for. A motion to allow Mr. WOOD to continue his remarks was introduced, but objection was made and the motion refused. Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, who, with Mr. WOOD, signed the minority report, made a lengthy speech against the bill. Mr. FARNSWORTH replied, and during the course of his remarks, alluding to Gen. HANCOCK, said his acts in New-Orleans had commended him to the disloyal in that district, and whatever commended him to them commended him "equally to their rebel brethren on this floor." Mr. MUNGER took exceptions to the words quoted, and the Speaker decided them out of order. Mr. FARNSWORTH desired to explain, but Mr. MUNGEN insisted on introducing a resolution of censure. The House voted to hear Mr. FARNSWORTH'S explanation, and that gentleman stated that he did not intend to make a personal application of his words, and withdrew the words "on this floor." The House accepted his explanation, and permitted him to proceed with his remarks, at the conclusion of which, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-day, and the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

A bill was introduced in the Senate yesterday and immediately passed, authorizing the authorities of New-York to raise by tax the sum of $500,000 for the support of the City poor during the present year. Numerous other bills were introduced, but no action was taken on them, and the Senate adjourned.

A resolution was adopted in the House requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, to demand of the President protection for American citizens abroad, and to insist on the immediate discharge of such as are confined in British prisons. A resolution requesting our members of Congress to vote against the new reconstruction bill, was also adopted. No other business of importance was transacted.

GENERAL.

Mention has been made of a serious riot that occurred between Americans and Mexicans at Trinidad, New-Mexico, on Christmas Day, and which was only suppressed by the appearance of United States troops. A correspondent writes that the difficulty originated with an American who had been wrestling with several Mexicans, and had shown himself the man of superior muscle, and had retired to the hotel, when a Mexican stepped up behind him and struck him a blow with the butt of a revolver. The American turned and fired, killing the Mexican instantly, when the *melée* became general, and a number of shots were exchanged, wounding several. The Mexicans became greatly excited, threatening to destroy the town. Stores were immediately closed, the hotels barricaded, and matters looked very serious, when the troops arrived and restored order.

The Connecticut Republican State Convention convened at Hartford yesterday, and on the second ballot nominated for Governor MARSHALL JEWELL, of Hartford. Resolutions were adopted indorsing Gen. GRANT for President, and Ex-Gov. BUCKINGHAM for Vice-President.

The first business performed by the House of Representatives of Colorado this year was the adoption of a series of resolutions praying for admission into the Union. The vote was 17 yeas to 9 nays, two Democrats voting in favor of the measure, and two Republicans against it.

In the Executive Council of Massachusetts, yesterday, a vote on confirming Judge THOMAS for Chief Justice resulted in a tie, one member not voting. Another vote will be taken to-day.

Capt. MOUNT and Officer LAHR, of the Seventeenth Precinct, have succeeded in arresting KILLIEN SCHMIDT and ALBERT SCHMIDT, brothers, on suspicion of having been concerned in the homicide of PETER LIND, who died at No. 195 East Fourth-street, from injuries received in a street brawl in front of his late residence on New-Year's Eve. WILLIAM LIND, a brother of deceased, was also badly beaten at the same time. The Police are in search of a number of others who were concerned in the murderous assault.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in the whisky trade was held yesterday at the Produce Exchange, Whitehall-street. A series of resolutions, containing views as to the best mode of imposing and collecting a whisky tax, was read, but after discussion, laid over, pending the action of a fuller and more representative meeting to be held on Saturday next.

The Board of Education met last evening; President LARAMOOR in the chair. A resolution was adopted, directing the Clerk to report to the Board the names of persons nominated by the Mayor since the 1st inst. for the position of School Trustee. Standing committees for the present year were announced by the Chairman.

One case only was tried yesterday at the Court of General Sessions, before Judge RUSSEL. EMIL REUGNER pleaded guilty of assault and battery, under an indictment charging him with an attempted outrage upon a little girl. The plea was accepted, and the prisoner was remanded until Friday for sentence.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the judgment in the case of JOSEPH TAMARO *vs.* LEONARD GROVER. The action was tried at the Circuit some months ago, and a judgment of over $1,000 was obtained by plaintiff for services as a tenor singer of Mr. GROVER'S opera in the years 1865-'66.

The Central Grant Club met at their headquarters, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, last evening, and passed resolutions of respect for the memory of their late Treasurer, Mr. JOSEPH B. TAYLOR.

The application for judgment in the divorce suit of HARRIS FRANKLIN *vs.* ERNESTINE FRANKLIN has been denied by Judge CARDOZO, of the Supreme Court.

The business in Produce and Merchandise yesterday was on a restricted scale. Breadstuffs were all lower. Provisions less buoyant. Cotton was cheaper. The freight market was inactive.

Promises and Performances—Congress and the Country.

The military dictatorship and the invasion of the Supreme Court—the latest features of the reconstruction question—are a sorry fulfilment of the expectations excited at the opening of the session. The universal feeling then was, that the session should be devoted to the financial and material requirements of the country. From North and West members were alleged to have come with a profound sense of the necessity for immediate and comprehensive plans for lessening the burdens of industry and restoring confidence to trade. The impression was revived and deepened when they returned after the holidays. For once they seemed to realize the urgency of the demand for legislation in the interest of the people; and the belief gained ground that we should have a session of hard and useful work. No plea was then recognized which looked to a reopening of the Southern question. Everything, it was said, was going on smoothly in that quarter, and the occasional attempts of the extremists to introduce disturbing elements were promptly defeated. In the first place, it was contended, there was no occasion for meddling with reconstruction; and, in the next place, the depressed condition of business and the feverish uncertainty which paralyzes enterprize were cited as reasons for repressing the movements of partisanship. Such were the expectations, such the promises, which ushered in the doings of the session.

A single week has belied and broken all. Without any evidence that the present scheme of reconstruction is a failure—without so much as a declaration that Senator WILSON and others like him blundered when they predicted an early return of eight of the ten States on the existing basis—a measure is forced through the House which shakes the whole thing to its foundations, and darkens the future with a thick cloud of dismay and doubt. And under the influence of an unworthy scare—under an apprehension that what has been enacted may be pronounced unconstitutional by the tribunal whose function it is to sit in judgment on the laws—another measure is hurried forward which aims at making the Supreme Court the creature and servant of Congress. Thus, instead of practical legislation, shaped and discussed with exclusive reference to the wants of industry and trade, we are precipitated afresh into angry political warfare. The partisan conflict is renewed with a fierceness not often paralleled. In the place of measures of financial and fiscal reform, we have a bitter, unscrupulous and most tyrannical effort to secure beyond peradventure a continuance of partisan supremacy; with debate denied, protests unheeded, reservations and qualifications disregarded and success achieved by sheer numerical strength, aided by an abuse of parliamentary forms.

Bad as are the measures now in motion for aggravating Southern disorganization, they are especially alarming as signs of the recklessness which distinguishes the course of the Congressional majority. What may be has even greater terrors than what is. There can be no confidence felt in the honesty of a policy which is changed as often as partisan leaders consider change expedient. The fickleness and falsity which repudiate a plan while operating regularly, simply to spite a General or a President, may as unceremoniously throw overboard the new plan, if its results be not exactly according to Radical desires. And the usurpation which dictates to the Supreme Court its decisions, and seeks by legislation to overshadow the Constitution, may, if necessary, close the doors of the Court, and by a joint resolution expel the occupant of the White House. There are no limits to the excesses of a body which, for its own party purposes, creates a military despotism and asserts authority over a coördinate branch of the Government. Nothing is safe in the presence of this defiant and—constitutionally speaking—this lawless power. While it remains in session, no extravagance in legislation, no ultraism in principle or recklessness in action can be considered impossible.

The effect of all this is most disastrous. Capital, so far from acquiring confidence, is fast losing the little it had left. It cannot realize safety when everything else is endangered. Commerce grows more timid than ever. Its calculations presuppose fixedness, constitutionality and peace, and these items are just now excluded from the Radical theory of government. Industry, always the first to suffer and the last to receive relief, struggles under a load which no people on earth could carry long and live. It sees promised redress postponed indefinitely, its sufferings overlooked in a struggle for power, and its prayers for help lost upon politicians who care for nothing but partisan advantages. Their greed may prove to be as mistaken as their policy; for any accession of voting strength which may accrue to them at the South will be more than counterbalanced by the losses which they are surely experiencing at the North.

The War Department.

It was telegraphed from Washington yesterday that Secretary McCULLOCH had issued an order to the heads of Bureaus in the Treasury Department, forbidding them from recognizing Mr. STANTON as Secretary of War until his official *status* shall be settled. Other Executive Departments were reported as following suit; and the President was credited with the preparation of a proclamation forbidding all officers of the army to hold or have any communication with Mr. STANTON as Secretary of War, or to obey any orders he may issue.

Our Washington correspondent informs us that these rumors have little or no foundation. We trust that this may prove true. Were the Secretary of the Treasury to issue such an order as the one ascribed to him, the conduct of the War Department would be made impossible. Secretary STANTON might continue to sit in his office; but so intimate, numerous, constant and necessary are the relations of his Department with the Treasury, that their cessation implies the stoppage of all its business. It would not need the other Executive Departments to follow the course of the Treasury, to make the War Department a nullity.

The times are pregnant with perils to the interests of the country as well as to its Constitution. Things cannot remain as they now are for many days. A case might be prepared without delay for the Supreme Court; but Congress has shown itself ready to reduce the Supreme Court to powerlessness at any moment, or in any matter in which it is likely to be opposed to the legislative dictation. The Senate will not recede from its action. The Executive refuses to surrender its authority. Why would it not be better to settle the whole difficulty by permitting that part of our excellent old *Constitution* which is here applicable to assert itself over both Congress and the Executive?

Legislating for Party Ends.

Mr. Podsnap was wont, when any embarrassing subject came up, to wave it instantly out of existence by a sweep of his right arm, as a short way of disposing of it. Some legislators are obviously for brushing away, not only figuratively but actually, whatever in statute or society stands in the way of the will of the existing majority. They would promptly brush away, if need be, constitution, courts, commanders, laws, lands—pausing, perhaps, at people, being as yet not so far advanced in the brushing away process as to brush political opponents up to the gallows or the lamp-post.

Were it only the Constitution that, in the opinion of Mr. STEVENS and those of his way of thinking, "has become too old-fashioned for this progressive age," there would not be enough universality and method in the new political science of which we speak to make it startling. But, in fact, nothing seems stable or sacred enough to be saved if it block the path to a party end. The besetting sin of recent legislation, national and local, is to be making temporary laws, serving a single special end. Laws are made for a day that could have been made for all time. Governmental institutions are abolished or rudely distorted, to suit the emergency of a specific case. Throwing down the safeguards created for just such crises as the present, leveling at a flash the barriers which law or custom have deliberately put up in by-gone days, riding rough-shod over all obstacles, so as to reach a political end—no matter how temporary or intrinsically trivial—this is the last reach of political invention with the school that "leaps ahead."

Nothing is too high to escape this "brushing-away" process. If it be the Supreme Court of the United States, Mr. PHILLIPS cries "cut it down! why cumbereth it the ground?" If it be only an established rule of decision in the Court, then let *that* be cut down, and the Court may for the present stand. If a civil officer be an "obstacle to reconstruction," it suits the temper of the age to get rid of him at the earliest moment, and even some lack of discrimination between worthy and unworthy officials is overlooked, if the process of removal be brisk. But then, of course, a military officer may be brushed away like another man. To get rid of Gen. HANCOCK or Gen. ROUSSEAU let us alter the organization of the army. To neutralize Gen. MEADE'S expected hostility, the Georgia Convention entertained a proposition to pray Congress to lodge with them its power to remove and appoint State officers. Next day he deposed Gov. JENKINS—and the proposed grave modification of the Reconstruction law was abandoned. Congressmen, we believe, could have been found capable of abrogating their own laws for this special case, had the Georgia resolution been passed and conveyed to them in season; and Congressmen could next day have been found to change the laws without hesitation, because the special case had been settled.

We need not call up the various phases of the Stanton-Johnson difficulty, and the Congressional plans proposed to meet it, by tampering with the office of Secretary of War in general. Half the legislation suggested relative to the President's office is based on the fact that ANDREW JOHNSON fills the chair, and it is coolly declared, sometimes, in excuse for time-serving measures, "when JOHNSON is out we will change it all back." The whole impeachment scheme was a specimen of the same sort of political science—to cut the gordian knot. In Massachusetts we find some angry people proposing to revolutionize the theory of their time-honored judicial system, because a single judge has been appointed to office whose judicial skill and capacity are beyond all cavil, but whose political sympathies are not with those who take the "short cut" to their political ends.

Convenient and expeditious as is this fashion of over-riding whatever stands in the way of the will of the majority, it is a revolutionary one, and betokens the existence of a revolutionary epoch. In France, nigh upon eighty years ago, it was also thought well to alter all general laws to suit special cases. In the earlier days of our own Republic it would have been impossible to treat the constitutions, courts and compacts so cavalierly, to shuffle military officers from place to place, for political ends—as coolly as a gambler sorts his cards—to brush away law or custom without a second thought. In the general uncertainty of the future, in the wide-spread want of confidence as to the continued existence of anything now extant in government or society, we already pay the penalty of such legislative and political action.

The Democratic Policy.

Judge THURMAN'S election to the United States Senate over VALLANDIGHAM is a triumph of the rational element in the Democratic Party, so far as it goes. But it really is of very little importance as an indication of future wisdom, if we may judge by the action of the Legislature in repealing the resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment enacted by Congress in 1866. That amendment was essentially just in itself, and is by far the best of the many schemes of reconstruction which have been alternately adopted and rejected by Congress. If the Southern States had accepted it a year ago they would now have been restored to their practical relations to the Union, and in possession of their full share of political power.

It was due largely, perhaps mainly, to the attitude and influence of the Democratic Party that this amendment was rejected by the South. We believe the great body of reflecting Southern men now regret this result and admit that it was a mistake. It may be too late to remedy the evil now, though we think it would be difficult, even in the present Congress, to exclude representatives of any Southern State which should ratify the amendment, and cordially accept the principles of public policy which it embodies.

The Democratic Party counts on an absolute victory at the next Presidential election. Its chances of success are fair, and are made better every day by the violent action of the Republicans in Congress. But it will throw them all away if it turns its back upon all the results of the war, and insists on restoring a political *status* which has forever disappeared. The principles of the proposed amendment are essentially just, and their recognition is a necessity of the war. The slaves have been set free and will remain free. There is no reason why they should not, like all other free persons, be citizens—why their civil rights should not be protected, or why their numbers should be used to increase a political power from which they are excluded. The Southern States can give them suffrage whenever they deem them fitted for its exercise; and the amendment offers them the strongest inducement to do so at the earliest possible time. It is possibly too late for the South to avail itself of this offer; but why should the Democratic Party be in such haste to withdraw it from them? We do not believe the Southern States will thank it for so doing.

The Democratic Party by such action as this commits itself to principles and a policy which the people will not indorse. They will tolerate a great deal of Radical violence rather than permit the Government to fall into the hands of men who cling to fallacies which the war has exploded, and to doctrines and measures which common sense condemns.

Gold at 142.

Distrust is the great card in the game now playing, which has so successfully worked the premium up to 42, and the ring make the most of it, aided by their coadjutors at Washington. The distrust is caused and continued by the antagonism between Congress and the Executive, and by the failure of Congress to declare any permanent line of policy in regard to the national debt and revenues.

Business, industrial enterprise, wages of labor and other great interests of the people are allowed to suffer, and many of them to decay, that these gold operators may have opportunity to thrive and grow fat upon the disasters they create.

The remedy lies with Congress, and if the hands of Congress are clean, if they are not willfully helping the game so profitable to the gamblers and so hurtful to the country, something will be done to resolve the doubts, quiet the fears and dispel the gloom which now bear with depressing effect upon the minds of men in all departments of legitimate business.

Meantime let business men take courage. The gold "ring," and those who write up adroit circulars in their interest, may tell of the excess of imports over exports, but they do not tell that while the *exports* at the port of New-York for the six and a half months since 1st July last have fallen off in currency value only $4,665,000, as compared with the same six and a half months last year, the *imports* at New-York for the same time have fallen off $25,168,000, specie value, as compared with the corresponding period last year—a little fact which shows that the debtor balance of trade to be remitted for in gold or bonds is more than twenty millions less than last year for the same time. But we have the figures only for the port of New-York. From the rest of the country the exports have increased while the imports have decreased in far larger proportion.

The diminution of imports is progressive. The declared values of imports for the last week at the port of New-York, as reported in the TIMES, were $3,456,000, as against $7,002,000 for the same week in 1867, and later trade orders were very small.

On the other hand, but the smaller part of the available exports has yet been shown of cotton, tobacco, naval stores, petroleum, breadstuffs, &c., and when these have been shipped, their value as a basis of exchange is only in part available until after returns of sale. Merchants who have to remit need not be very uneasy. There is at the moment a handsome margin on United States bonds, and they are yet in fair demand abroad.

Except distrust, there is nothing in the relations of affairs to justify a premium of more than twenty per cent. for gold, when tested by the volume of currency, the average values of merchandise, bonds and sound stocks, or by the real *credit* of the National Government, which means the faith of the people in it. The operators for a rise may yet be exploded by their own bubble.

MINOR TOPICS.

A Washington dispatch, speaking of the bill in regard to the Supreme Court, says that "the ablest Republican lawyers in Congress agree that it is constitutional, and if it is not, the Court can so decide." Will the decision of a *majority* of the Court annul the law? Or will a *two-thirds* vote against it be required?

A Democratic exchange takes great comfort from the extreme action of the Radicals, because if they will only make fools of themselves, the Democrats will easily get into power. That depends. Not if the Democrats make *greater* fools of themselves than the Radicals do; and in such a race they are quite apt to come out ahead.

Congress seems inclined to "make a personal matter" of imputations upon its action. Our excellent Ex-Mayor, Mr. F. WOOD, (excellent as an *Ex*, we mean, of course,) touched the sensibilities of the House very sharply yesterday by calling some bill which he was supposed to be discussing, as an "infamous monstrosity of an infamous Congress." He was called to order, censured by resolution, called up and reprimanded by the Speaker. This regard for its own dignity is highly praiseworthy on the part of the House. But is it not true, as a general thing, that precisely those people are the most sensitive to rebuke who are most fearful that perhaps they deserve it?

The practice of eating horse-flesh has been introduced in London. It might be a good thing to try it at Washington. If our Radical friends could manage it, they might get Gen. GRANT to indulge a little more freely in table-talk.

The extremely bitter assault which Mr. FARNSWORTH made on Gen. HANCOCK in Congress yesterday, and the allusion to the General as the friend of traitors and rebels in "the South and on this floor," should end this sort of thing for the present. His recalling of the words "on this floor," when they were objected to and a vote of censure proposed, was absurd. He said in the first case precisely what he meant, and he ought to have stuck to it, as FERNANDO WOOD stuck to his words when under difficulty. If he thinks HANCOCK will be damaged by such assaults, he will yet find himself mistaken.

It was very courteous of Mr. JOHNSON, of the Assembly, to introduce his resolution "complimenting the annual message of President JOHNSON," but extra liberal to "provide for printing 500,000 copies of it." When individual States are absolutely nonplussed how to expend surplus funds, then, but not before, let them go into the business of printing half a million apiece of national documents. Everybody inclined to read the President's message, read it some weeks ago, when millions of copies were scattered through the country, and if the Assembly should now furnish, *gratis*, ten times as many as Mr. JOHNSON proposes, we doubt whether five of them would be perused. We would suggest, therefore, that the 500,000 of the resolution be made 5, and that, then, those 5 be not printed.

The colored citizen made his ordinary appearance in Congress yesterday. In the Senate he stepped forward immediately after the dismissal of the destitute Southerner. The latter asked for aid to keep him from starving, and the former asked for legislation to prevent "unjust discriminations" against him. We hope that equal consideration may be given to the case of each.

The telegraph keeps us pretty well advised of what the President *intends* to do in every case of emergency; but it uniformly happens that he *doesn't* do anything of the sort when the emergency occurs. The correspondents always fall back on the statement that they had their information from the President's friends. We suggest that those who take the responsibility of announcing the President's intentions before he chooses to declare them himself, can scarcely be his "friends;"—and that it would be advisable to rest content with reporting his action—leaving his "intentions" to be inferred therefrom.

A Washington dispatch to the Boston Press asserts that "the President to-day positively stated for the hundreth time that he should remove Commissioner ROLLINS within ten days;" and adds that "no one will believe the declaration until it is officially fulfilled." We may add that nobody will believe that the President has made any such positive statement "for the hundreth time." He may remove the Commissioner, though we very much doubt whether he will do anything of the sort; but if he has such an intention, we are quite certain he does not devote so large a portion of his time to proclaiming it.

The State Legislatures are getting excited over the Constitutional questions now on trial. In the Legislatures of the three great States of Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-York, the course of Congress has already been taken in review. The Democracy having control in Ohio, are determined to take strong measures, as appears by the action against the Constitutional Amendment, and the resolutions on the Congressional policy. In Pennsylvania, the parties are nearly equally divided, and the resolution introduced yesterday, approving of the Senate's action in the Stanton case, was narrowly saved from defeat. The Democratic ascendancy in our own State Assembly enables that branch to express itself against the policy of Congress; but it will not receive the concurrence of the other branch. These three States contain nearly one-half of the population of the governing States of the Union.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* says that since Gen. MEADE took the place vacated by Gen. POPE'S removal, the people of the State are engaged in considering whether they have not "swapped the devil for a witch." Appearances seem to indicate that they have, and that on the whole they have got the worst end of the bargain. They expected Gen. MEADE to regard and treat the Convention as an illegal body, entitled to no respect and no pay. The General has failed to meet these expectations. He has ordered the Convention to be paid, and stopped the payment of other debts.

The House of Representatives has put an end, in certain cases, to what is known as "filli-bustering,"—by forbidding the Speaker to entertain motions intended to delay action after the previous question has been ordered. On many accounts this is not to be regretted. The practice is neither edifying nor creditable. And yet, when all debate on important matters has been denied, and a direct vote is to be forced by party strength and for party purposes, a minority can scarcely be blamed for resenting the injustice by any means in their power. The temper of the majority in our House of Representatives is quite apt to be altogether too tyrannical for a popular assembly. Quite as little freedom of discussion is sometimes allowed as is permitted in the French Chambers.

The Buffalo *Commercial* says that Commodore VANDERBILT, in his management of the Central Railroad, "is willing to go to any reasonable expenditure for safety," but cares "very little for varnish, silk plush, mirrors, &c." This is thoroughly sensible, and worthy of general imitation. Our railroad managers seek reputation for their roads mainly by luxurious and ornamented cars, and sacrifice to this consideration not only the safety but the substantial comfort of their passengers. A railroad carriage is not a whit more comfortable because it is filled with mirrors and silk curtains. The money spent in such decorations on many of our roads, would provide many safeguards against accident, and render travel at once more comfortable because more safe.

It appears by the Cable that the United States have an "influence in the Eastern question," and a Constantinople journal boldly denies that this influence has been weakened by recent events. The Turkish confidence in our authority (we are told) was never higher than now. We are really delighted to hear all these things. We had supposed that our influence in Turkey on the Eastern question was about as great as in Abyssinia on the Western question, and that ABDUL-AZIZ cared just about as much for our authority as THEODORE. If we *have* an influence, however, let us promptly exercise it by advising the Turk to get out of Europe before he is pitched out. We think Congress might pass a resolution to this effect.

The Kentucky friends of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, formerly Vice-President, are trying to get him restored to his *status* as a citizen without asking for his pardon. They take the ground that neither he nor his friends can properly ask for his pardon, inasmuch as he "has been guilty of *no crime* known to the law." He had better wait until he finds out that taking up arms against the Government of the United States *is* a crime known both to the laws and the Constitution. It may be important that his "eloquent voice" should be "once more heard in the picturesque hills and valleys of Kentucky;" but there are other things connected with our Government quite as important. There is nothing to prevent his coming home if he chooses, but we don't think it would be worth while to send a special embassy to Paris to invite him.

A French *savant* who has urged the theory for a long time that a man ought to live to the age of two hundred years, has recently died when only 78. This is an instance of inconsistency which must seriously damage his reputation. Every man ought to live up to his principles, and it shows a great lack of principle in this theorist that he lamentably failed to do so. But, after all, his conduct was not much more flagrant than that of a good many politicians, who are equally positive in their doctrines, and quite as incompetent to carry them out.

Operations of the Excise Commissioners.

The report of the Board of Excise Commissioners, which has just been presented to the Governor, shows that, during the time the Excise law has been in force, the large sum of $2,600,451 53 has been collected for licenses and fines. The Board entered on the discharge of its duties on the 1st May, 1866. For six months its powers were suspended by injunction, so that the amount collected actually represents the receipts of thirteen months only. We are glad to see that the business of the Commission has been conducted so economically that the expenditures amount to less than three per cent. on the total amount collected. As might have been expected, the number of places at which liquors were publicly retailed in this City and Brooklyn has been materially reduced by the operations of the law. The number of such places in existence on the 1st of May, 1866, was 9,270. On the 1st of December, 1867, it was 6,845, a reduction of 2,425. Allowing three persons as the number required to attend to each of these places, it will be seen that some seven thousand have thus been released from this employment, and allowed to turn their attention to other and more useful avocations. The Commissioners call attention, with commendable pride, to the decrease in the number of arrests for drunkenness since the law went into force. Sunday, which formerly exceeded all other days in the week in cases of riots and disorder, now shows a signal diminution in the number of such cases. Could a law similar to our Excise law be enforced in the suburbs, there is no doubt that a still larger diminution in the number of Sunday arrests in this City for drunkenness would occur. The Commissioners deny that the law is harshly enforced, and protest against any material alteration being made in its provisions.

AMUSEMENTS.

Niblo's Garden.

There was no performance at this theatre last evening, the production of the new fairy spectacle and pantomime, "White Fawn," advertised to take place, having been deterred till Friday night. The announcement of the postponement was made early in the day, but not timely enough to prevent a large crowd assembling about the doors of the theatre at the usual hour. There was naturally a deal of discontent manifested at the disappointment, and it is really to be regretted that earlier and more public notice could not be given in cases of this kind, so that people (some of whom came from a great distance to the theatre) may not suffer inconvenience. We believe, however, the postponement to have been absolutely necessary, as much for the safety of the piece as for the pleasure of the audience—and that Messrs. WHEATLEY and JARRETT and PALMER are making every exertion to ensure playg-oers another rare and radiant spectacle in the "White Fawn."

A New Phase of Reconstruction.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

It seems that Congress has already taken the first step in the direction we pointed out last week, and has commenced the work of reconstructing reconstruction. In other words, it is seeking to patch up its old work, and to throw up new intrenchments to protect its policy. On Saturday, the Reconstruction Committee, after long discussion, agreed upon a bill, which will be reported to the House to-day, and which it is thought will be pushed through under the "previous question" gag. The text of the bill will be found on our fourth page.

In substance, it squarely affirms the destruction of all civil government at the South, and deliberately forbids the other coördinate branches of the Government—the Executive and the Judiciary—from recognising them as possessing any vitality! It also proposes to confer upon Gen. GRANT the sole Executive power of the Government in all matters pertaining to reconstruction, by giving him exclusive command of all military officers in the South, and conferring upon him powers coördinate with district commanders, and provides that any interference by the President or the Supreme Court shall be a high misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

This new device upon the part of Congress seems to us to be so monstrous as to throw its previous acts entirely into the shade. We could hardly credit the evidence of our eyes when we read the telegraphic announcement, that *Congress deliberately proposes to usurp all constitutional power, and to muzzle both the President and the Judiciary.* It seems that the proposition was too much for even THAD. STEVENS, and that he voted against its adoption in Committee. *It really seems as if the majority in Congress were bent upon accomplishing the political ruin of themselves and the party they represent;* and that this last act is an evidence of the insanity which, we are told, preludes destruction.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The Reconstruction Convention—Action of Gen. Meade—Political Affairs.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 11, 1868.

The debate on Mr. ASHBURN'S resolution in relation to the removal and appointment of State officers by the Convention was continued to-day until the hour of adjournment. Dr. MILLER, the leader of what may be called the conservative wing of the Convention, consisting of between forty and fifty members, made a long, eloquent and argumentative speech in opposition to the resolution, on the grounds that it is not necessary, that it is impracticable, and that it is a "monstrous attempt to usurp the executive, legislative and judicial power of the State." He boldly assailed the motives of the Radicals who originated and support the proposition, and charged that according to generally accredited rumor the extreme men in the Convention were resolved to defeat reconstruction if thereby they could perpetuate their own power, patronage and official emoluments.

He was followed by Mr. AMOS J. AKERMAN in a speech of considerable earnestness and ability, who also opposed the resolution and gave notice that whenever it was proper he would propose an amendment to the resolution providing that in case of the requested power being granted, no member of the Convention should be appointed to any office. He would make the proposition in order to give the most complete denial to the charge that sordid and selfish influences moved the Convention on this question.

Mr. BRYANT, the chief of the Extremists, I mean the chief spokesman, replied to MILLER and AKERMAN with ability, good temper and moderation. He insisted on the absolute necessity for the removal from office of all who are not earnest friends of reconstruction, and while he gave Gov. JENKINS full credit for his high character and well-deserved reputation as one of the purest of men, he held it to be undeniable that the Governor does not approve the Reconstruction acts, but, on the contrary, believes them to be unconstitutional and void. Mr. BRYANT made one imprudent statement which was quickly caught up. He qualified as disloyal all who do not adopt the views of the party with which he acts. Mr. ASHBURN, too, made an indiscreet announcement—that if Congress should grant the power asked for by his resolution, the Convention would continue to exercise authority and control the government of the State until it is satisfied that the State is organized in a manner agreeable to the majority of the body.

It is stated and generally believed that the reason which impelled ASHBURN and his friends to offer this resolution, is a want of confidence on their part in Gen. MEADE, and a fear that he will not use his authority for the advancement of their party. The Radicals deny this and assert that they have perfect faith in Gen. MEADE, but they say that they fear that if the General should make removals and support the policy of Congress, President JOHNSON would immediately remove him as he did Gens. SHERIDAN, SICKLES and POPE, and appoint another HANCOCK in the person probably of Gen. ROUSSEAU. It is to guard against this that they desire to have the power of removal and appointment vested in themselves. Notwithstanding this pretenced confidence in MEADE, and the apparently plausible excuse for their resolution, it is certain that the General's speech confining the power of the Convention to the "framing a constitution and civil government," is very distasteful to the extreme Radicals, and they do not intend, if they can avoid it, to be restricted within such narrow and definite limits. A vote will be taken on the proposition of Mr. ASHBURN on Monday, and it will be certainly carried in whatever form he thinks proper to press it.

The rumor was very current to-day, and I have good reason to believe that there is the best foundation for it, that Gen. MEADE will remove Gov. JENKINS, and has so announced, unless the Governor issues his warrant for the money to pay the Convention. As it is well known that the Governor will not issue such a warrant, from a conscientious conviction that his duty forbids it, it is probable that before this reaches its destination the deposition of Mr. JENKINS will be an accomplished fact. Mr. JOSHUA HILL is said to be the favorite for the appointment, and it is further said, with what truth I do not know, that Gen. GRANT recommends Mr. HILL for the place. There may be a difficulty in HILL'S taking the test oath. Though he was opposed to secession and took no part in the war, he was a candidate for the office of Governor in 1863, and wrote a letter at that time, in which he expressed his unqualified adherence to the Confederate Government, and denounced as treason to Georgia any attempt to reconstruct the Union. Chief-Justice WARNER is also spoken of, but he would hardly relinquish his office as chief of the Supreme Court to accept the office of Provisional Governor, which will only last for a few weeks. Judge JOHN H. UNDERWOOD, former member of Congress, now a Judge of the Superior Court, a zealous reconstructionist, and a man of decided ability and moderation, is also mentioned. Gen. MEADE *may* not appoint any of these; indeed, I do not see how he can, if the test oath is required as an essential qualification; and he may appoint a military officer, Gen. DUNN or Gen. SIBLEY, to fill the temporary office. I am informed that Gen. MEADE inclines strongly to this course, but he may be persuaded to act differently by the host of disinterested advisers who volunteer to counsel him.

The Conservative delegation from Alabama, composed of Judge CHILTON, Judge BIBB, Dr. JONES and others, who arrived here last night to represent to Gen. MEADE the lamentable condition of their State and pray his remedial interference, had an interview with the General to-day at noon. They were received with extreme courtesy and kindness, but they did not receive as much comfort as they desired. The General assured them that ample measures should be taken to insure a fair vote upon the ratification or rejection of the Constitution adopted by the Convention, and he also assured them that so far as in him lay the laws should be faithfully and impartially administered within the State. He will investigate the statements made by the deputation and take such action as he thinks requisite after he has learned all the facts.

The Committee on the Legislative Department have prepared their report, and would have made it to-day if they had the opportunity. It will be made on Monday.

Just before the Convention adjourned a resolution was offered and adopted requesting Gen. MEADE to issue an order forbidding judicial officers and sheriffs from issuing executions or selling property under any judgment or decree until further orders. As Gen. MEADE has just issued such an order in Alabama, he will almost certainly do so for this State. He is understood to be very decidedly in favor of relief. Under the forced sales of real estate made this month, the prices realized did not amount to one-tenth of the value in 1860. In almost every instance a judgment creditor was the purchaser, and I have not heard of a single instance where the creditor who had priority received half of the amount due to him. The debtor was utterly ruined and the creditors unpaid, without a hope of recovering a cent in the future. This state of facts has impelled Gen. MEADE to interfere in Alabama, and will influence him to do likewise in Georgia.

Expenses of the State Department.

From the Washington Star.

Congress has called for and received a report of the incidental expenses of the State Department. It would be fortunate for the country, says the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, if the same integrity and economy existed and was practiced in the other departments of the Government. There is no man who devotes more time and talents to the public service than the Secretary of State. To this he adds strict economy in the disbursement of public money, while his munificent hospitalities consume both his salary and his personal income.

The average cost of publishing the laws of the United States in the newspapers appointed for that purpose, during the years 1861 to 1866 inclusive, was $24,524 per annum.

In 1867 the cost was $57,630.

Previous to 1867 the matter was wholly under the control of the Secretary of State. In 1867 Congress gave the appointment of the newspapers and the fixing of the rates within a limit, to the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

In 1860 the salaries of all our Consuls exceeded their fees by $152,310 20, which was about the average for the preceding years.

In 1866 their fees returned to the United States Treasury exceeded their salaries by $96,406, and the returns for 1867-8 promise nearly the same result.

That is, under former Administrations, our Consular system cost us $150,000, while under the present it pays a net revenue of nearly $100,000.

AMERICAN COLUMBIARIAN SOCIETY.—A number of the most celebrated pigeon fanciers of this country met last evening at No. 135 Maiden-lane, in this City, and organized a society to be called the "American Columbiarian Society," to be conducted upon the same principles and governed by the same rules as the British Society. WM. A. WOOD, of this City, was elected President.

TELEGRAMS.

France and Prussia in Accord on the Roman Question.

Forthcoming Political Pamphlet by Prince Napoleon.

Our Relations with Turkey in Regard to the Eastern Question.

ITALY.

France and Prussia to Maintain the Spirit of the September Convention.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

The *Patrie* to-day, in a leading editorial, says the Governments of France and Prussia have agreed to act together on the Roman question, so far as to restore the relations between the Kingdom of Italy and the States of the Church, to the exact *status* created by the September Convention between Italy and France.

The *Patrie* hopes Italy will not interpose any obstacle to the accomplishment of this purpose.

Action of Catholic Citizens in Regard to the Next Parliamentary Elections.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

A large class of the Catholic population of Italy, which, since the consolidation of the Kingdom under Victor EMMANUEL, has steadily refused to recognize his Government by voting, has resolved to abandon its policy of inaction, and will take an active part in the next Parliamentary elections.

The Marquis GUALTERIO has been appointed Minister of the Royal Household and General Superintendent of the Civil List.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Amicable Relations Between the United States and Turkey.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

The Levant *Herald*, published at Constantinople, in a recent issue contained a long and able article in regard to the influence of the United States in the Eastern question.

The writer denied that the influence of the United States had been weakened in Turkey by the late exchange of good offices between Russia and America.

"Notwithstanding even the resolution lately passed by the American Congress, expressing sympathy for the Cretans, the confidence in the authority of the United States," the *Herald* continues, "was never higher than now."

Prussia in Accord with France and Austria Concerning the Action of Servia.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

It is stated that Prussia has joined France and Austria in their note to the Government of Servia, censuring its hostile preparations.

FRANCE.

Forthcoming Political Pamphlet by Prince Napoleon.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

The appearance of the pamphlet on the foreign relations and domestic affairs of France, which is being prepared by Prince NAPOLEON, is eagerly awaited by the public.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Commitment for Trial of Fenian Prisoners.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

The Fenian officers and men, who were arrested on the 31st of December at Merthyr-Tydvil, in South Wales, have been examined and committed for trial on the charge of treason.

AUSTRIA.

Preparations for the Reception of Maximilian's Remains.

VIENNA, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

The approach of the frigate *Novara* having been signaled from Trieste, the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, the Archduchess, and other members of the Imperial family, left to-day on a special train for that city, to receive the remains of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN.

A delegation of Italians, with Gen. MEZZOCAPPO at its head, has gone to Trieste, to be present at the landing of the body.

PORTUGAL.

Dissolution of the Lower Chambers of the Cortes by the King.

LISBON, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

The Lower Chamber of the Cortes has been dissolved by the King, and orders have gone out for the election of deputies for the new Chamber, which is called to meet at the end of April next.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 15.

The preamble of the new Constitution and two sections of the Bill of Rights were adopted in the Convention to-day.

The first section is, that protection to person and property is the paramount duty of the Government, and shall be impartial and complete.

A substitute to the pending section was offered, to give all citizens equal civil and political rights and public privileges, and will be acted on to-morrow.

The resolution adopted yesterday, that legislation by the General Assembly of the State, in regard to the State indebtedness, should not be interfered with, was reconsidered.

An amendment was offered that all bonds issued and indebtedness incurred since 1865 should be recognized and paid in good faith, and then the whole matter was finally laid on the table.

A resolution was adopted requesting Gen. MEADE to order the State Treasurer to pay the financial agent of the Convention a sufficient sum to defray all its expenses; also requesting the General to order an examination of all the jails, and release all unlawfully confined.

A resolution was introduced calling on Congress to vote an appropriation for the expenses of the Convention.

The report of the Committee on Education provides for separate schools for the races; appropriates the entire net income of the State road, poll tax of $2, all military fines, proceeds of all State lands whatever, and all surplus funds in the treasury at the close of each fiscal year to the support of education, and gives a Board of Fourteen, with a Superintendent, entire charge of the general subject.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, Jan. 15.

The Convention organized to-day. C. J. COWLES, of Wilkes, was elected President; J. T. BURNS, of Cumberland, Principal Clerk; J. H. BONER, of Forsyth, Assistant; JAMES H. JONES, of Wake, (negro,) Principal Doorkeeper, and JOHN D. BALL, (white,) Assistant. All the officers are Radicals. JONES, the Principal Doorkeeper, is an original free negro, and was JEFF. DAVIS' body servant during the war and was captured with him.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 15.

In the Convention to-day charges preferred by the Conservative members against President UNDERWOOD, that he cut off debate and refused an appeal from his decision yesterday upon the visit of Gen. BUTLER, were offered. The Convention refused to receive them, by a vote of 44 to 89. It appeared from the journal that the motion to reconsider the Butler invitation had been withdrawn before he entered the hall. The Conservatives denied this, and a motion to amend the journal to that effect was lost.

The second article of the convention being amended so as to prohibit Justices of the Peace from being also members of the Legislature was adopted.

A resolution thanking the Senate for reinstating Secretary STANTON was offered by a colored member and tabled.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Jan. 15.

The Convention effected a permanent organization to-day by electing Dr. A. G. MACKEY President and CARLOS STALLBRAND Secretary, both white. The Assistant Secretary, Engrossing Clerk, Doorkeepers, Sergeant-at-Arms and Messengers are all colored.

F. A. SAWYER, of Charleston, Collector of Internal Revenue, resigned his seat as a delegate. The reason assigned was press of official business, which prevented his attendance in the Convention.

A recess was then taken until 8 o'clock to-night.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 15.

The Convention to-day adopted articles seventy-five to eighty-two, inclusive, all relating to courts.

The committee appointed to wait on Gen. HANCOCK and the State Auditor and Treasurer, to learn the progress of the collection of the tax levied by the Convention, and the action proposed by Gen. HANCOCK, reported that but thirty dollars had been paid into the Treasury thus far on account of the new tax. Gen. HANCOCK stated that he would communicate with the Convention in writing.

Congressional Nominations in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

The Nominating Convention, which is composed entirely of members of the Reconstruction Convention, met again this evening, Mr. CONWAY in the chair, and nominated J. H. SYPHER for Congress from the First District, SIMON JONES from the Second District, and J. P. NEWSHAM from the Third District. The Fourth and Fifth districts deferred nominations. The three nominees are members of the present Convention.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Wednesday, Jan. 15.

In the Convention to-day Mr. FIELD offered the following:

Whereas, Much protracted debate and loss of time result from the diversity of opinions relative to the character of our Government and its fundamental laws, it is desirable that the sense of this Convention be taken on such questions, the settlement of which by its vote may arrest this evil; therefore

Resolved, That according to the principles of the laws and Constitution of our State and National Governments, all legislative acts passed according to the constitutional form are binding and valid as constitutional law, which all individuals, corporations and officers are bound to obey from the time of the enactment of the same until it is rendered void by a judicial decision that they are unconstitutional.

The resolution elicited a protracted debate, but was adopted by 62 to 14 votes.

Constitutional Union Convention of Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Wednesday, Jan. 15.

The Convention of the Constitutional Union Party met here to-day. Twenty-five counties were represented. Among the delegates are some of the most prominent men of the State, of all former shades of political opinion. Mr. AMOS R. JOHNSON, an Old Line Whig, was chosen President.

The majority report of the Committee on Resolutions is in favor of subscribing to the principles and assuming the name of the National Democratic Party. A substitute was offered which proposes to subscribe to the principles of the Democratic Party, but to retain the name of the Constitutional Union Party. Pending action on the resolutions the Convention adjourned to meet again to-night.

The Mississippi Press Convention meets here to-morrow.

The Pennsylvania Legislature and Mr. Stanton.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

In the Legislature, to-day, Col. KLICKNER, of Philadelphia, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Representatives of Pennsylvania indorse the action of the United States Senate in reinstating E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War, whose successful administration of his department during the gloomy period of the war and national peril has endeared his name to every lover of liberty in the land.

A Democrat moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Vice and Immorality.

The Speaker said that no committee had yet been appointed.

Another Democrat moved to lay the resolution on the table. Not agreed to—Yeas, 45 Democrats; nays, 54 Republicans.

Mr. JONES, of Berks, (Dem.,) moved to amend by condemning instead of indorsing, and insert after the words E. M. STANTON "the unscrupulous enemy of constitutional liberty and a man unworthy of the confidence of the American people." Mr. JONES also denied the inference in the original resolution that Congress had any power to reinstate.

The amendment was lost by yeas 45, Democrats, and nays 53, Republicans.

W. W. IRWIN was elected State Treasurer, receiving 73 votes; W. V. MCGRATH received 58 votes.

The Vote for Chief-Justice of Massachusetts—Damage by Fire.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

The vote in the Executive Council to-day on the confirmation of Judge THOMAS for Chief-Justice, resulted in a tie, being four to four, Mr. RICE, the ninth Councilor, declining to vote, as his seat had been given to Mr. WELSH. The latter will be qualified to-morrow, when further action will be taken.

The House to-day passed to a third reading, by a vote of 115 to 52, a bill repealing the State Constabulary law.

HARTSHORNE & Co.'s leather establishment, No. 74 Pearl-street, suffered damage last night to the amount of $20,000 by heat and smoke, though there was very little fire. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

The Freedmen's Bureau in South Carolina—Relief for the Destitute.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Jan. 15.

Gen. SCOTT, the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, issues a circular letter to-morrow announcing that the Government has again devolved upon him the duty of distributing food to the people of this State, for the double purpose of relieving suffering and preventing a recurrence of like destitution. Relief will be granted to the full extent allowed by the Government, but only to the extremely destitute, and those about to plant sufficient area in cereals to insure their provisions for next year, and who have a reasonable prospect of being able to pay the Government the cost of provisions advanced. No assistance will be given to parties engaged wholly or to an undue extent in the cultivation of cotton.

Funeral of Bishop Hopkins at Burlington, Vt.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Wednesday, Jan. 15.

The funeral ceremonies of Bishop HOPKINS took place at St. Paul's Church in this city, at noon to-day. Eloquent addresses were made by the Lord Bishop of Quebec and Bishop Williams of Connecticut. The remains were temporarily deposited in the public cemetery. After the funeral the Bishops and clergymen held a meeting appointing a committee of one from each diocese to draft suitable resolutions.

Protection to Military Officers in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 15.

A general order appears this morning reannouncing the orders from the War Department and Gen. POPE, forbidding any interference under color of State authority and by State Courts with persons in the military service or the Freedmen's Bureau for the acts done under the orders. Considerable excitement continues, and all Washington intelligence is eagerly sought.

Meeting of the Kansas Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, Jan. 15.

The Kansas Legislature convened at Topeka yesterday. The Senate elected Col. MANNING, Secretary. The other officers hold over. The House temporarily organized by the election of Col. PLUMB as Chairman. The Republican caucus, in the afternoon, agreed upon Gov. SMITH, of Lawrence, for Speaker, and upon other Republicans for subordinate positions.

Seizure of the Iron Mountain Railroad by the State of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

Gov. FLETCHER this morning took possession of the Iron Mountain Railroad in the name of the State, for non-compliance with the terms of sale to THOMAS ALLEN and associates.

The loss by the burning of SPROUL's clothing-store last night was only about $10,000, which is covered by insurance in city companies.

The Maryland Legislature—No Choice for United States Senator.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Wednesday, Jan. 15.

The Legislature, in joint convention to-day, voted for United States Senator for the second time, with the following result: SWANN, 37—a loss of four from yesterday's vote; HAMILTON, 31; Ex-Gov. PRATT, 20; MONTGOMERY BLAIR, 3. The balance of the votes were scattering; 56 were necessary to a choice. Only one ballot was had.

A Habeas Corpus Case in Virginia—Gov. Pierrepont's Term of Office.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 15.

In the Supreme Court of Appeals to-day, the *habeas-corpus* case of the pardoned convict whose release had been refused by the Superintendent of State Prisons, on the ground that Gov. PIERREPONT had no power to pardon, his term as Governor having expired Jan. 1, the Court unanimously decided that PIERREPONT held over until a successor was qualified, and the convict was released.

A. G. Thurman Declared Elected Senator from Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

The Legislature met to-day in joint convention, and declared A. G. THURMAN United States Senator from Ohio from March 4, 1869.

Gov. HAYES has appointed JOSEPH T. WEBB, of Cincinnati, Surgeon-General of Ohio.

CONNECTICUT.

Republican State Convention—Marshall Jewell, of Hartford, Nominated for Governor—Indorsement of Grant and Buckingham for President and Vice-President—Resolutions.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1868.

Allyn Hall, in this city, was to-day crowded with delegates to the Connecticut Republican State Convention, and not five men out of the four hundred persons present were anti-Grant men. GRANT and BUCKINGHAM is the rallying cry which they will certainly keep up, at least, until the National Convention shall have met, and perhaps still longer.

The Convention was called to order by Hon. H. H. STARKWEATHER, member of Congress, and Hon. AUGUSTUS BRANDAGEE was chosen permanent Chairman. After prayer by Rev. C. B. CRANE, of this city, Mr BRANDAGEE, in taking the chair, said:

To preside over a Republican Convention at any time is a sufficient honor, but to preside over a Republican Convention at this time, and a Convention so composed as this, is an honor sufficient for any man. We are met at this time to reaffirm the principles of our party. The great Republican Party now has two principles, which we must inscribe over our banner: For the Union, the speediest reconstruction possible consistent with peace and liberty; and for the State, the most rigidly economical administration consistent with justice and right. With these watchwords inscribed on our banners we can go forward to a victory already as good as won. The party was organized on no transitory and ephemeral basis; its formation was made on no issues which to-day exist, and to-morrow are swept into oblivion. It built its fabric on the grand idea of THOMAS JEFFERSON, "All men are created free and equal." The speaker then reviewed the history of the party, succeding to the power in the election of 1860, but succeeding to what a government—the ruins of the stately fabric which the fathers built—the work of the recreant Democratic Party. The Treasury was bankrupt of purpose, the army demoralized, the navy broken and feeble, the arsenals and storehouses of the Government in the hands of the enemy, and the country plunged by the Democracy into the sea of civil war. He detailed the progress of the war to its triumphant close under the leadership of the gentle and martyred President. But the work of the party was not yet complete. But for the murder of one President, and the treachery of another, we might have had a country restored and peaceful within thirty days after the thunder of GRANT's cannon had opened the gates of Richmond. We are not deterred by the defection of those who have turned from us. The barnacles may be shed from the bottom of the ship of state, but she will sail the faster because she is rid of the fungi. The march of the Grand Army of the Republic is not to be stopped upon the battle-field because the camp-followers have gone over to the enemy. Let them go to their own place, and be careful to take with them the thirty pieces of silver to purchase a potter's field in which they may be interred. Under the leadership of the greatest captain of the age, and the purest statesman of the country, we will move forward to victory. With GRANT and BUCKINGHAM [uproarious applause and long-continued cheers for GRANT and BUCKINGHAM] we propose to move at once upon the enemy's works. [Cheers.]

At the conclusion of Mr. BRANDAGEE's address the Convention proceeded to ballot for Governor. Several names were presented, but the feeling in favor of MARSHALL JEWELL, Esq., of this city, was so strong, that after the second informal ballot his nomination was made unanimous by acclamation. The other offices provided for were as follows: Lieutenant-Governor, FRANCIS WAYLAND, of New-Haven; Secretary of State, Col. HIRAM APPELMAN, of Groton; State Treasurer, Col. L. W. WESSELS, of Litchfield; Comptroller, J. W. MANNING, of Putnam.

The following resolutions, reported by Hon. Mr STARKWEATHER, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of our Government to maintain the integrity of the Union and to protect to the fullest extent the rights of the citizen; and we do cordially approve the determination of Congress to so guard the interests of the nation, in the reconstruction of the States recently in rebellion, as to secure permanent union and enduring peace on the basis of justice, freedom and equal rights to every citizen of the Republic.

Resolved, That in all public expenditures, both State and national, the most rigid economy should be observed, and that in collecting the necessary revenue to meet the current expenses of the Government, the industry of the country, engaged in producing staple and necessary commodities, should be left unembarrassed, and all industrial products of prime necessity should as far as practicable be exempt, and all taxes should be levied on luxuries and other sources least burdensome to the people; and all the burdens and taxes, both State and national, should be so adjusted as to bear equally and justly on all.

Resolved, That the national faith pledged for the redemption of the public debt must be kept inviolate, and we denounce repudiation in every form and declare that the national debt, created to save the nation, must be fully paid in good faith and according to its tenor.

Resolved, That our Government, recognizing no distinction between native born and adopted citizens, should demand of other nations the immediate and unconditional release of all citizens of the United States illegally held in military service or in custody for pretended political offences not committed on their soil; and it is the duty of the Government to enforce that demand, if necessary, with all the power of the nation.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the Union soldiers who periled their lives in defence of their country and in vindication of the honor of its flag; that the nation owes to them and to the widows and orphan children of those who fell in battle adequate aid and protection, and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defence shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.

Resolved, That, on behalf of the loyal people of Connecticut, we do hereby present as our and their first choice for next President of the United States, Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT; that we recognize in him not only the gallant soldier who led our armies to victory and maintained the Union in its integrity, but also the wise statesman, true to the interests of the people, daily striving to reduce the public expenditure, more solicitous for the permanent prosperity of the country than for personal or party success—while at the same time he stands pledged by his recorded sentiments and historic deeds to secure and maintain on enduring foundations the principles of the loyal men of the nation who sustained the Government and the honor of our flag against treason and armed rebellion.

Resolved, That we present with pride the honored name of WM. A. BUCKINGHAM as our choice for Vice-President of the United States, and request our delegates to the National Convention to make all honorable effort to secure his nomination.

Resolved, That we present to the loyal people of this State our nominee for Governor, Hon. MARSHALL JEWELL, and his associates this day nominated, and pledge ourselves to make such efforts for the success of our ticket as shall result in their triumphant election.

The reading of the resolution favoring the nomination of GRANT was received with the most enthusiastic cheering.

Ex-Gov. HAWLEY, of Hartford, Hon. O. H. PLATT, of Meriden, Hon. H. H. STARKWEATHER, of Norwich, and T. A. WARREN, of Watertown, were appointed delegates at large to the National Convention.

Mr. JEWELL appeared before the Convention and returned his thanks for the kindness he had received. He believed that the ticket would run, and that Connecticut would once more take a decided and permanent stand among the loyal States of the Union.

The Convention then adjourned.

The Supreme Court Bill.

From the Springfield Republican.

The bill making two-thirds of the Supreme Court Judges necessary to the decision of the unconstitutionality of a law of Congress was passed by a large majority in the House yesterday. To make a sure thing of it, Congress may as well require unanimity in the Court in such cases. *This would have the effect practically to set aside the Constitution altogether*, for a unanimous court in opposition to a majority of Congress is not to be looked for, while politicians and candidates for the Presidency are on the bench. The supremacy of Congress over the other departments of the Government, and over the Constitution itself, is being very rapidly vindicated. What a set of old fogies the founders of the Republic were, indeed!

The Supreme Court and Congress.

From the Providence Journal.

The Supreme Court, as is well known, has, in repeated instances, in the trial of causes brought before it, pronounced acts of Congress, however solemnly passed, to be unconstitutional, and these acts immediately became null and void in consequence. In similar circumstances, the same thing may, of course, be done now. The suggestion that Congress may retaliate upon the Court by hostile legislation is a suggestion that finds no support or countenance in the constitution, nor will it find much among the people. The proposition of the Committee of the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, that in all constitutional questions the concurrence of two-thirds of the Judges shall hereafter be necessary, is not, perhaps, so objectionable in itself as in the alleged spirit and purpose of its introduction. We have never liked this spectacle of one department of the Government heading off another by special acts. It brings them all into contempt together, and strips them all alike of their dignity and their authority. *In this particular instance, too, it looks marvelously like legislating for a single case and a political issue.* We have had quite enough of this kind of legislation already, in the quarrel between Congress and the President, and we shall regret exceedingly to see it repeated in any possible collision between Congress and the Supreme Court. Let nothing, we say, be attempted in Congress in relation to the Supreme Court that shall, in the least degree, bear the character of hasty or passionate legislation.

The Letter Requesting Secretary Stanton to Remain in Office.

The following is the letter circulated in the House of Representatives for signature, and sent to Secretary STANTON on Tuesday afternoon. All to whom it was presented signed it, except Messrs. LOGAN, BANKS and CARY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1868.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

We respectfully request you to continue as Secretary of War, and not resign. Since the passage of the Tenure of Office law you have been an officer of the people, not removable without the consent of the Senate, and you ought not to resign unless the people demand it.

They expect you to retain your place.

The letter was signed by Speaker Colfax, and Messrs. Lawrence of Ohio, Thad. Stevens, Scofield, Cullum, Trowbridge, Judd of Illinois, Harding, Arnell, Pile, Williams of Pennsylvania, Williams of Indiana, Smith, Beaman, Kelsey, McClurg, Van Aernam, McCarthy, Trimble, Price, Van Horn of Missouri, Benton, Myers, Wilson of Iowa, Covode, Ferry, Upson, Loughbridge, Butler of Tennessee, Nunn, Hopkins, Shanks, Miller, Perham, Walker, Donnelly, Stevens of New-Hampshire, Clarke of Kansas, O'Neill, Morril, Plants, Ames, Dawes, Pike, Stokes, Moorhead, Orth, Koontz, Churchill, Van Wyck, Spalding, Ashley, Farnsworth, Schenck, Delano, Eggleston, Woodbridge, Miller, Maynard and Raum.

A New Perplexity for Party Flunkies.

From the Springfield Republican.

These Republicans who have thought that fidelity to party required them to defend the Congressional scheme of reconstruction, as a whole, and in all its parts, find it "hard sledding" about this time. *They hardly know where they are, or what they shall be required to swear by next.* To make everything sure, and to cover all possibilities, they might well modify their confession of political faith, and put it in a comprehensive form, something like this: "We are for the Congressional plan of reconstruction as it was, as it is, and as it shall be, world without end." And, to make all safe over night, Dr. WATTS' famous sleep-inviter might be used in this modified form:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
My reconstruction faith I keep;
If it should change before I wake,
The latest sort I'll try to take."

A Most Strange Chapter.

From the La Crosse Democrat.

A correspondent writes us from Waterloo, Iowa, asking if we know of one EDGAR BURNHAM, and of his history.

We do. And as it is a strange, true one, known to hundreds, we give it in the *Democrat* as it is, and we may correct some errors those who speak of him have fallen into. Eight years since, when we were engaged as city editor of a Milwaukee paper, there lived in this State an editor named POWELL, now connected with a Chicago paper, we think. He is, unless he has quit it lately.

In 1862 POWELL was married to a Miss ELLEN BURNHAM, of Brodhead, Wis., after a courtship of some months. Miss BURNHAM's parents were old residents of Brodhead, and of high respectability. The daughter taught music, had a large number of pupils, and was very attractive. POWELL lived with her as a husband two years, she being all that time a good wife in all respects, presenting him with but one child. At the expiration of two years, when about 21 years of age, Mrs. POWELL's voice changed, she grew light whiskers, and gradually changed her sex, *developing into a man* in all respects, as if nature, anxious for a freak, had turned a portion of herself wrong side out.

The husband and wife separated when the wife became a man, and Mrs. ELLEN POWELL took the name of EDGAR BURNHAM, donned male attire, sought and obtained employment as a clerk in Chicago, and lived a single young man for one year.

During this time he fell in love with a niece of Senator MORGAN, of New-York, but did not marry her, for reasons not pertinent to this article. But about the end of the year he did marry a young lady of Brodhead, Wisconsin, a Miss GERTA EVERETT, who was a music pupil of his when he was a Miss ELLEN BURNHAM, over three years previous to the marriage. This second marriage was about two years ago. Soon after this marriage "EDGAR" BURNHAM and wife removed to Waterloo, Iowa, where they now reside, or did not long since.

The former girl is now a man, the former wife is now a husband, the former mother is now a father, the former young lady teacher of a young lady is now that young lady's husband! Truth is, indeed, stranger than fiction, and the above simple statement of facts borders so upon the marvelous we could not believe it did we not personally know nearly all the parties.

Any one can be convinced, by writing to the parties in either of the places we have named, *of the full and entire truth of this most wonderful transformation*, which puzzles not only the medical but the entire scientific world, and which fact appears now for the first time in print, though the particulars have long been known to us and to many other newspaper men and prominent citizens of this State, as to nearly all the citizens of Brodhead, where the parties so long resided.

Message of Gov. Ward, of New-Jersey.

The annual message of Gov. WARD, sent to the New-Jersey Legislature yesterday, sets forth the condition of the State funds as follows: Receipts, $563,916 96; disbursements, $599,056 64; being an excess of $35,139 68 over the receipts which is transferred from and due the war fund. The income for the present year has been larger than was estimated, but still the extraordinary appropriations of the State have absorbed the balance of last year, ($51,125 76,) and created an indebtedness of $35,139 68. Independent of this the receipts of the present year embrace some amounts which scarcely belong to the regular income of the State, and which cannot be depended upon in the future. The ordinary sources of revenue ought to be sufficient to meet all the civil expenses of the State, and they would be if care and prudence were exercised in the appropriations made. The Governor thinks no one can examine the disbursements without feeling that there are large amounts which might be saved to the State by a system of economy and retrenchment. The estimated revenue for the ensuing year is $450,000, and the expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the Government, the public printing, Lunatic Asylum, geological survey, transportation, criminal costs and other expenses pertaining to the civil service will require $460,000. In order to pay the present indebtedness of the State account and to meet the deficiency in the estimates a State tax of $50,000 will be required. The amount of the war debt on the 30th of November, 1867, was $3,295,600, being a decrease of $99,600 from the debt at the close of the last fiscal year. The Governor again calls attention to the situation of the lands under water, and recommends the appointment of a Commission or Bureau to settle conflicting interests. In conclusion he says: "The condition of our national affairs excites the deepest interest in the public mind. The restoration of the whole country to its former peace and prosperity, the reconstruction of the Southern States upon the basis of national safety and loyalty, the due protection of the great interests of labor, and the reduction of taxation as far as is consistent with financial prudence, ought to command the full concurrence of all our people. For such results we must rely, in my opinion, on the wise and considerate action of that loyal Congress which has unswervingly fulfilled its duty to the nation. It seems, however, scarcely necessary for me to impress my political convictions upon those who have assembled here to transact the business of the State. In those convictions I am firmly grounded in that truly republican faith which recognizes the claims of loyalty, liberty and humanity. The nationality which is symbolized by the flag, one people and one government; the liberty which sinks alike all questions of race or creed—the humanity which secures and protects the rights of the humblest in the land, form the basis of a creed which no temporary change of public opinion can even shake. Upon that basis our nation will be truly reconstructed, and its onward and upward career will be assured alike by the wisdom of man and the favor of God."

The Riot at Trinidad, Colorado—A Battle Between Mexicans and Americans.

The Hays City *Railway Advance* of the 7th inst. gives the following particulars of the troubles at Trinidad, Colorado, previously alluded to:

"We are indebted to Mr. KIDDER, express messenger on the Southern Overland, who arrived on Sunday night, for information detailed below, relative to a riot which occurred at Trinidad, Colorado, a town at the nortern base of the Ratoon Mountains. The town is inhabited by Americans and Mexicans—the latter largely predominating. It seems that on New-Year's day a fist fight occurred between an American and a Mexican, out of which grew the ill-feeling that finally culminated in an appeal to arms. The Americans had possession of the town, and fought from the inside, while the Mexicans swarmed on the outside, besieging, as it were, the others, preventing escape, and finally compelling the surrender of the besieged. In the fight preceding the surrender, two Mexicans were killed and six wounded—one of them fatally. The terms of the surrender were, that those of the Americans who resided down the Picket wire, should be allowed to retain their arms and depart to their homes. Those living in town and on the Cimmaron to deliver up their arms and be held as prisoners until disposed of by the civil authorities. Armed Mexicans patrol the town. They met the Southern-bound coach of the outskirts, disarmed those in it, escorted it through, returning the arms and allowing it to proceed. The prisoners sent word through Mr. KIDDER to the commandant at Fort Lyon, of the position of affairs, asking protection, as they are fearful that the Mexicans, from demonstrations made and the bad faith already evinced in carrying on the treaty, may break over promises and massacre them. Great excitement is reported as prevailing."

A dispatch from Denver, 10th inst., says: "Latest accounts from Trinidad report the arrival of Gen. PENROSE, with two companies of cavalry from Fort Lyon, and one company from Fort Reynolds. The military took possession of the town, and are now assisting the civil authorities in punishing the rioters."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ITEMS.—About midnight Tuesday the door-bell of Mr. GEO. DUSENBERRY's residence, No. 260 West Thirty-fourth-street, was rung with violence. That gentleman opening the door, discovered a basket on the stoop which contained a female infant about 24 hours old. The Police took charge of the little innocent, and the Commissioners of Charities received it in due time....JOHN FLYNN, of No. 65 Mulberry-street, sustained severe internal injury by being crushed between a freight-car and the wall of the New-Haven Railroad depot in Centre-street....JOHN CAMMERLING, aged 40, fell from the fifth story of HERRING's safe-factory, corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirteenth-street, to the basement, and sustained severe injury. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....A willow knife-basket containing fourteen silver forks and eleven spoons, marked "W," was found by EDWARD DOYLE in an open lot in Forty-fifth-street, near Ninth-avenue. As the property is supposed to be stolen, the Twenty-second Precinct Police request the owner to call and prove the fact.

CORONER'S CASES.—An inquest will be held by Coroner KEENAN over the body of JOHN ALFRED, who died suddenly yesterday at No. 239 West Seventeenth-street, from unknown cause....The same Coroner held an inquest yesterday at No. 112 Rosevelt-street, over the remains of Mrs. CATHARINE FAGAN, a transient lodger, who died in bed during the night previous. A bottle of whisky was found under her head, and Dr. BEACH, on a *post mortem* examination, found that death was the result of intemperance and exposure. She was a native of Ireland, 45 years of age ....Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday afternoon at No. 167 Hester-street, on the second floor, over the remains of HENRY KRANCE, aged 18 months, who fell into a basin of water during his mother's absence and was drowned. Verdict in accordance.... At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon ALEXANDER BURNETT fell through the hatchway of the bonded warehouse, No. 20 West-street, a distance of several feet to the ground floor, and was instantly killed. He was a resident of Brooklyn. Coroner ROLLINS will hold an inquest.

NOVEL APPLICATION OF INDIA-RUBBER.—There seems to be no end to the utilization of India-rubber, every day bringing to our notice some new application of its qualities. One of the latest inventions, if but a simple one, will be welcomed by a large number—bookkeepers and others who have letter copying to do. It is known as Allerton's India-rubber Copying Press Sheet, and takes the place of the oiled paper sheet long in use. The latter, as book-keepers know to their frequent annoyance, frays at the edges after being used for a short time, and is always of such irregular surface as to make a good copy a by no means certain result of their labor. The rubber sheet is smooth, water-proof and endurable. In practice it has done its work, in the full sense of the word, well.

THE BRICKLAYERS' UNION.—The delegates of the Bricklayers' Union, for some time in session here, met yesterday at 10 A. M., and elected for Secretary, for the ensuing year, Mr. T. EDWARD KIRBY, of Maryland, and Mr. ALBERT PEET, of Pennsylvania, as Assistant Secretary. Hitherto the business of the Convention has been of a preliminary routine character. This being now disposed of, we understand that the eight-hour question and the system of apprenticeship will be discussed, the Convention continuing its sessions to this end to the close of the week.

FIRE IN DEY-STREET.—At 7 o'clock a fire also occurred on the third floor of the five-story building, No. 27 Dey-street, occupied by BLOCK & FLEESHMAN, dealers in gloves and leather findings, who lost $500 in damage to their stock. The second floor is used by D. KEMPNER, shoe manufacturer, whose loss is $300. The first floor is in the occupancy of J. L. STREET, dealer in teas and liquors, who loses $500 in damage by water, and the building is injured to the extent of $1,000. The origin of the fire is not known, and the facts as to insurance were not obtainable, owing to the absence of the occupants.

FIRE IN THE BOWERY.—At 7 o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the fifth floor of No. 354 Bowery, occupied by JOHN MAXHEIMER, manufacturer of bird cages, who sustained a loss of $2,000, fully covered by insurance. The lower portion of the building is occupied by ROCK & KELLAIER, dealers in carpets, whose stock was damaged by water to the amount of $2,500, for which they have insurance. The building was damaged to the extent of $1,000.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—JOHN NAGLEY was assaulted Tuesday night, corner of Thirty-third-street and Tenth-avenue by a man named PETTIT, who knocked him down and beat him in such a manner that NAGLEY's skull was fractured and he is now in a dangerous condition. PETTIT made his escape.

NEWSBOYS' LODGING HOUSE.—Miss SALLIE BROWNSON GOODRICH will give one of her popular readings this evening at the Newsboys' Lodging House, by invitation of the Children's Aid Society.

LECTURES ON PHYSIOLOGY.—Dr. C. M. BRONSON is to deliver a course of six Thursday-evening lectures, commencing to-night, at Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth-street. His theme is "Physiology and the Laws of Life, Health and Happiness."

FROM JOPPA TO JERUSALEM.—Mr. J. HYATT SMITH delivers a lecture thus entitled at Cooper Institute this evening.

AN ABSCONDING WIFE.—A Gipsey woman, named SMALL, who had absconded from her husband at Trenton, with over $4,000 of his money, was arrested in the cars at Newark Tuesday afternoon. She gave as a reason that her husband was about to elope with another woman.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The best article ever offered.
Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Removal.
HIRAM YOUNG,
Late of No. 20 John-st.,
Has formed a copartnership with H. C. Reed, Jr.,
Under the style and firm of
HIRAM YOUNG & REED,
And REMOVED his show-rooms
To No. 13 Maiden-lane, up stairs.
Trade-Mark.
MANHATTAN PLATE CO.
Factory, No. 20 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Moet & Chandon Champagne.
Having received the first shipment of Messrs. Moet & Chandon's VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL) VERZENARY and FLEUR DE SILLERY OF THE EXCELLENT VINTAGE OF 1865, I beg to call the attention of the public to those Wines,
especially to the
VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL)
which has been pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior to any other Champagne before imported into this country.
The above wines are now for sale at all first-class dealers in Wines in this city.
ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for Messrs. Moet & Chandon in the U. S.
New-York, Jan. 13, 1868.

Allan Battersby, No. 346 Cherry-st., has worked in water to his knees for weeks since cured of rheumatism of six years' standing; was so helpless that he could not move his fingers before using PAIN PAINT. Go and see him, ye skeptics, or test Pain PAINT at Dr. WOLCOTT'S Office, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York, or at Alexander's drug-store, No. 796 3d-av.; No. 2 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; No. 36 Winter-st., Boston; corner of 6th and Vine sts., Cincinnati. All pain removed instantly free of cost.

A Great Offer for the Holidays—Continues this Month.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 50 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs, of six superior makers, at low prices for cash, or will take one-fifth cash and balance in monthly installments for rent, and rent-money applied if purchased.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wig, Toupee and Ornamental Hair. Liberal discount to country dealers. No. 296 Broadway, up stairs.

Foreign Opinion.—Extracts from English testimonials, giving evidence of the efficacy of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."

"I have derived greater benefit from the 'Troches' than from anything I ever tried."
BROOKHOUSE BOWLER,
Prime Tenore of the British Operatic Association, London.

"I never knew such a wonderful cure for hoarseness."
W. RANDALL, Oxford Music Hall.

"I have tried your 'Troches,' and can testify to their efficacy."
CHARLES SLOMAN,
The English Improvisator.

"The 'Troches' give great satisfaction."
T. W. R. LEE, Editor Loughborough Monitor.

"Very beneficial in clearing the Throat, when compelled to sing, though suffering from cold."
AINSLEY COOKE,
Of the "Royal Italian Opera," London.

Miss LOUISA PYNE, of the "Royal Italian Opera," speaks of "The Troches" in the highest terms, and uses them constantly to clear and strengthen the voice.

For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, the Troches are invariably efficacious.

Nervous Diseases, if Not Immediately attended to, quickly assume a *chronic* form, especially neuralgia, nervesche and other painful nervous maladies, and no ordinary medicines will be of any avail. But to meet this contingency Dr. TURNER'S TIC-DOULOUREUX, or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL, is the *true antidote* for these complaints, as it fortifies the *nerve fluid*. Apothecaries have it. Principal depot, No. 120 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass. Price $1 per package; by mail, two postage stamps extra.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

The Celebrated Missisquoi Spring Water, the only known cure for Cancer and Bright's disease, and a specific for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all cutaneous diseases, is for sale by the principal druggists and at the Agency, No. 535 Broadway. As the demand for this water is greater than the supply, this notice is inserted to caution the public against imposition. None genuine unless the name of "MISSISQUOI" is blown in the glass bottles, and the corks branded in like manner.

Talk Among the Bankers in Wall-st.
Train's last speech to the Open Board.
McCulloch a B—— Britisher.
McCulloch and the Cotton Thieves.
McCulloch and the Bulls and Bears.
See the REVOLUTION, published this day.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Cold Feet Cured.—A new discovery: no doctors, no medicine, no insoles; 25 cents covers all expense. Remit this amount to Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

HAFF—WRIGHT.—On Tuesday, Jan. 14, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., EDWARD P. HAFF to FANNY, daughter of the late John B. Wright.

DIED.

BEETON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 15, JOHN BEETON, of Hadleigh, England, aged 54 years.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral from St. John's Episcopal Church, Warren-st., West Hoboken, on Friday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

London papers please copy.

CARNIE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 14, MARION CARNIE, widow of the late William Carnie.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 90 Vandam-st. this day, (Thursday,) the 16th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Why should our tears in sorrow flow,
When God recalls his own,
And bids them leave a world of woe
For an immortal crown.

CRAFT.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 15, EDWIN WHITNEY, son of Wm. H. and Julia A. Craft, aged 5 years, 4 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, at 1 o'clock, from No. 372½ Bowery.

Bridgeport and Norwalk papers please copy.

HUNT.—On Wednesday, Jan. 15, EDWARD LIVINGSTON, youngest child of Charles H. and Anna de Peyster Hunt.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at No. 37 East 19th-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

KINGSLAND.—On Tuesday, Jan. 14, CORNELIUS, only child of William M. and Mary J. Kingsland, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his grand parents, Daniel C. Kingsland and William H. Macy, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 116 5th-av.

KINSMAN.—On Monday, Jan. 13, DANIEL KINSMAN, aged 75 years.

His funeral will take place on Thursday, Jan. 16, from his late residence, 111th-st., near 3d-av.

MCINTYRE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 14, AGNES YOUNG, native of Barrhead, Scotland, wife of John McIntyre, in the 69th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 230 East 36th-st., on Friday morning, Jan. 17, at 11 A. M., without further invitation.

Newark, N. J., and Glasgow, Scotland, papers please copy.

RAPALJE.—At Shawangunk, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, Mrs. ANN R. RAPALJE.

Funeral at 2 P. M. on Thursday.

SETON.—On Monday, Jan. 13, at No. 134 East 16th-st., WILLIAM SETON, of Cragdon, Westchester County, formerly of U. S. Navy, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Thursday, Jan. 16, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

TYERS.—At Fort Washington, on Monday, Jan. 13, ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Richard R. and Sarah L. Tyers.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mr. E. F. Hopkins, No. 33 East 19th-st., at 11 o'clock A. M. on Thursday next, the 16th inst.

TOOTHAKER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 15, MARY E., wife of Jesse H. S. Toothaker.

Funeral on Friday, the 17th, at No. 80 East Houston-st. Friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral without further notice.

WILLIAMSON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 14, CHARLES WILLIAMSON, aged 25 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his uncle, Alexander Douglas, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the North Presbyterian Church, corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av., on Thursday, Jan. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, respectfully informs his patients and the public, that he will be (professionally) at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., and every TUESDAY thereafter. His medicines may be obtained at his rooms at all times.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

EMIGRANT LANDING DEPOT,
CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1867.

For the purpose of affording increased facilities to the employer and the emigrant a new and commodious building has been erected and fitted up at Castle Garden and is now open as a Labor Exchange where the public and the emigrant are invited to avail themselves of the advantages which will be afforded them without charge. ALFRED ERBE has been appointed Superintendent of the Labor Exchange, and all applications will be made to him.

In opening this Labor Exchange it is designed to furnish to employers not only domestic and agricultural labor, but the various branches of skilled or mechanical labor and to facilitate communication between labor and capital.

GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, President,
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, Vice-Pres.
CYRUS H. LOUTRELL,
ISAAC T. SMITH,
FREDERIC KAPP,
PATRICK McELROY,
PHILLIP BESSINGER, Pres. Ger. So.,
RICH'D O'GORMAN, Pres. Irish Em. So.,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of N. Y.,
SAMUEL BOOTH, Mayor of Brooklyn,
Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New-York.
BERNARD CASSERLY,
General Agent and Superintendent.

CHICKERING & SONS' FACTORY.

BOSTON, Dec. 17, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: Convinced of the efficacy of the "Fire Extinguisher" manufactured by you, we have had thirty of them placed in various parts of our Factory for several months. By a singular accident this afternoon, a fire caught in our molding-machine room. Water was thrown upon it with little effect, and when the "Extinguishers" were brought to bear, a large pile of shavings was completely on fire, threatening destruction to our entire Factory. In less than three minutes from the time the streams from the three "Extinguishers" used were first directed on the fire, it was entirely extinguished. From this experience, we are more than ever satisfied of the utility of the "Extinguishers," and recommend all manufacturers or others who have property where there is a risk from fire, to have them on hand and ready for use.

Respectfully, yours,
CHICKERING & SONS.
Fire Extinguisher Company. No. 8 Dey-st., New-York.

FINE GOLD WATCH-CHAINS.
New styles of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

"WHO ARE OUR FRIENDS?"—SEE THE REVOLUTION, NO. 2, Published this day.

FROST BITES, CHILBLAINS, BURNS AND Scalds, certain and speedy remedy; Phenol Sodique, gives instant relief from pain. For sale by druggists and DICKINSON & LATHROP, No. 71 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1861, to the close of 1865, or to the present time. Address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

540 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA ACROSS THE CONTINENT, ARE NOW COMPLETED, THE TRACK BEING LAID AND TRAINS RUNNING WITHIN TEN MILES OF THE SUMMIT OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The remaining ten miles will be finished as soon as the weather permits the road-bed to be sufficiently packed to receive the rails. The work continues to be pushed forward in the rock cuttings on the western slope with unabated energy, and a much larger force will be employed during the current year than ever before. The prospect that the whole

GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1870,

was never better. The means so far provided for construction have proved ample, and there is no lack of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the enterprise. These means are divided into four classes:

1.—UNITED STATES BONDS,

having thirty years to run, and bearing six per cent. currency interest, at the rate of $16,000 per mile for 517 miles on the Plains; then at the rate of $48,000 per mile for 150 miles through the Rocky Mountains; then at the rate of $32,000 per mile for the remaining distance, for which the United States takes a *second lien* as security. The interest on these bonds is paid by the United States Government, which also pays the Company one-half the amount of its bills in money for transporting its freight, troops, mails, &c. The remaining half of these bills is placed to the Company's credit, and forms a sinking fund which may finally discharge the whole amount of this lien.

2.—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the bonds issued by the Government, and *no more, and only as the road progresses*. The Trustees for the Bondholders are Hon. E. D. Morgan, U. S. Senator from New-York, and Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of the U. S. House of Representatives, who are responsible for the delivery of these Bonds to the Company in accordance with the terms of the law.

3.—THE LAND GRANT.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has a land grant or absolute *donation* from the Government of 12,800 acres to the mile on the line of the road, which will not be worth less than $1 50 per acre, at the lowest valuation.

4.—THE CAPITAL STOCK.

The authorized capital of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is $100,000,000, of which $8,500,000 have been paid on the work already done.

THE MEANS SUFFICIENT TO BUILD THE ROAD.

Contracts for the entire work of building 914 miles of first-class railroad west from Omaha, comprising much of the most difficult mountain work, and embracing every expense except surveying, have been made with responsible parties (who have already finished over 540 miles) at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and fifty-eight dollars ($68,058) per mile. This price includes all necessary shops for construction and repairs of cars, depots, stations, and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotives, passenger, baggage and freight cars, and other requisite rolling stock, to an amount that shall not be less than $5,000 per mile. Allowing the cost of the remaining 186 of the 1,100 miles assumed to be built by the Union Pacific Company to be $90,000 per mile,

THE TOTAL COST OF ELEVEN HUNDRED MILES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

914 miles, at $68,058	$62,205,012
186 miles, at $90,000	16,740,000
Add discounts on bonds, surveys, &c.	4,500,000
Amount	$83,445,012

As the United States Bonds are equal to money, and the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds have a ready market, we have as the

AVAILABLE CASH RESOURCES FOR BUILDING ELEVEN HUNDRED MILES:

United States Bonds	$29,328,000
First Mortgage Bonds	29,328,000
Capital Stock paid in on the work now done	8,500,000
Land Grant, 14,080,000 acres, at $1 50 per acre	21,120,000
Total	$88,276,000

The Company have ample facilities for supplying any deficiency that may arise in means for construction. This may be done wholly or in part by additional subscriptions to capital stock.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government Work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

are offered for the present at 90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment, and have thirty years to run before maturity. Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.,
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., Bankers, No. 69 Broadway,
and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.
JAN. 8, 1868.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, 14th, WEDNESDAY, 15th, THURSDAY, 16th, and SATURDAY, 18th inst. The mails on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday will close at this office at 12 o'clock noon, and at the up-town stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 11:45 A. M.; C and D, 11:25 A. M.; E and F, 11:10 A. M.; G, 11 A. M. Notice of the hour of closing the mail on Wednesday will be posted at the General Office and Stations on TUESDAY AFTERNOON.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY, PRICE 25 CENTS.
Part I. of the New Series of the
PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE.
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Full-page Chromo-Lithograph from J. T. Millais' "Little Red Riding Hood."
Full-page, Sir Edwin Landseer's, "The Pet."
Contrast; or, The Schoolfellows—a Tale. The Annual Inundation of the Nile. The Christian's Future—to Follow Christ; Sermon by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln. Chateau Gaillard, "The Saucy Castle" of Richard Cœur de Lion. Tuflongbo's Wallet; Chap. I. Cowslip Day in Sheneland. Physiology for Practical Use: No. I. The Faculty of Hearing. Church of England Worthies: No. I. Bishop of Mackenzie. Parables of Animals: No. I. The Travels of Queen Lory. Colliery Explosions. Without a Character; Part I. Home Thoughts for Working Women and Mothers' Meetings. Vegetable Autographs—By Sir John Herschel. With Poetry, Short Notes, and Seventeen Woodcuts. Sixty-four large pages.
Single numbers by mail, prepaid, 25 cents.
Subscription for the year, $3; three copies, $8 50; five copies, $12 50; ten copies, $25, and an extra copy free.
Liberal inducements offered to canvassers and agents. Send for a circular.
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A sample number sent free on application to any one wishing to form a club.

SEND TEN CENTS
FOR BELLAMY BROWNJOHN'S
AMUSING BURLESQUE OF
CHARLES DICKENS'
NO THOROUGHFARE.
It's real jolly and everybody is laughing over it.
LORING, Publisher,
No. 319 Washington-st., Boston.

JUST PUBLISHED.
THE CROMWELLIAN SETTLEMENT OF
IRELAND.
BY JOHN P. PRENDERGAST.
One Volume, 12mo, Cloth. Three Maps. Price, $1 50.
P. M. HAVERTY, Publisher, No. 1 Barclay-st.

WANTED—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES, 6 months from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1861; also, Aug. 1, 1860, and Sept 13, 1860. Address, stating price, O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CLUB.—A public meeting of the Club will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at its headquarters, corner of 3d-av. and 114th-st. Hon. R. DELAFIELD SMITH, Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE will address the meeting. All citizens of Harlem and Yorkville favorable to the exaltation of Gen. U. S. Grant to the Presidency are invited to be present.
NELSON CRAWFORD, President.
WM. R. PABOR, Chairman Com. of Arrangements.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—An adjourned meeting of this Committee will be held at headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 16, inst., at 7½ o'clock.
THOMAS MURPHY, President.
A. J. PLUMB,
MICHAEL HALLORAN, Secretaries.

POLITICAL DEGRADATION OF WOMAN.—See the REVOLUTION, No. 2, just out.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,

ALL DESCRIPTIONS

OF

UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

THE

National Trust Co.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST

ON DAILY BALANCES,

SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. No returns made to correspondents without delay, and favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Registered '81...	103½	103¾	10-40 Coupon.....	102½	103¾
Coupon, 1881.....	103½	103¾	sold	103½	103
6-20 Registr'd '62.	106	106½	June '68.....	105½	105¾
6-20 Coupon, '62.	106½	106¾	July '68.....	105½	105¾
5-20 Coupon, '64.	106½	107	May, comp'ds. '65	107½	107¾
5-20 Coupon, '65.	107½	107¾	Aug., comp'ds. '65	106½	106¾
5-20 C'p'n Jan & July	106½	106¾	Sept., comp'ds. '65	106½	106¾
5-20 Coupon, '67..	106¾	106¾	Oct., comp'ds. '65	105½	105¾
5-20 Reg.....	102½	102¾	U. S. 3-10 c. Cer.	100½	100¾

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

NO. 18 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

SCOTT & DICKINSON,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 25 Broad-st., (corner Exchange-place.) New-York.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS,

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES,

which may be checked for at sight.

We buy and sell on commission California and Nevada mining stocks. Have a resident agent at the mines, and are constantly in receipt of reliable information as to their condition and prospects.

General Partners.

T. S. STOUT, P. A. DICKINSON.

Special Partners.

A. V. STOUT. J. R. DICKINSON.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

PARIS,

For letters of credit apply to

Messrs. HOWES & MACY,

No. 30 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7, 1868.

TO HOLDERS OF INDIANA WAR LOAN BONDS.

Holders of Indiana War Loan Bonds are hereby notified that the Agent of State will redeem said Bonds, at par, at his office in the City of New-York, on the first of May next, to the extent of the moneys on hand for that purpose.

Notice of desire to surrender Bonds for payment must be filed with the Agent of State on or before the 25th of March.

T. B. McCARTY, Aud. of State.

NATHAN KIMBALL, Treas. of State,

W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State,

Ex-Officio State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners.

W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State.

Nos. 7 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba Line) TELEGRAPH.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK

for sale at market rates. Apply to

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,

Commission Broker in Express, Telegraph and Miscellaneous Securities.

RACINE TOWN BONDS.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, and Superior R. R.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, and Beloit R. R.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., (old bonds.)

LA CROSSE, Wis., (old bonds.)

MINERAL POINT, Wis., (old bonds.)

and other WESTERN SECURITIES,

Wanted at market rates. Apply to

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL BONDS PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY

HENRY H. NICOLAY,

STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

No. 45 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

MERCHANTS, BANKERS AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

AT THE REGULAR ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, held at the banking-house this day, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected, viz.:

W. F. WAKEMAN,	SAMUEL HOLMES,
R. F. BEEKMAN,	GEO. S. MOULTON,
THOS. CARLTON,	JOHN E. DICKINSON,
JOHN HICKS,	JOHN DE CUBAS,
MATTHEW BIRD,	W. HUNTINGTON,
N. T. PORTER,	WM. SULZBACHER,
JAMES L. STEWART,	SAMUEL W. BASS.

E. B. SUTTON, Cashier.

And at a meeting of the Directors, held subsequently, A. V. STOUT was elected President, and N. T. PORTER Vice-President, both unanimously.

ALEX. M. CRANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE INS. CO., No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES N. COBB,	PHILIP M. LYDIG,
JOHN G. JONES,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	DANIEL H. HARDING,
ROBERT RAY,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,	GEORGE A. JONES,
SANFORD COBB,	ALFRED H. CUION,

JAMES A. ROOSEVELT.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, SANFORD COBB was unanimously reelected President.

J. CLINTON, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, COR. OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION of TEN Trustees of this Company, and of Inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

INTEREST ON FIRST-MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the Treasurer's office. Transfer books will be closed on and after 18th inst., until day of payment.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS WATER-WORKS.—THE TIME for the opening of bids for the Pumping Engines for these works is extended to 12 M. Saturday, Feb. 15. Plans of engines and boilers can be seen, and specifications obtained, at St. Louis, or at the office of WM. E. WORTHEN, Civil Engineer, No. 483 Broadway, New-York. By order of the Board.

$100.000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM ON bond and mortgage, at seven per cent, for three or more years on improved property in the City of New-York; not over fifty per cent; no commission asked. Apply to

E. W. CODDINGTON, No. 9 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

SEVEN-THIRTIES

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE

7-30 Notes, Jan. 15, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $4 75 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $1 25 DIFFERENCE

ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 25 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY at the banking-house, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

DANIEL DREW, No. 32 Broad-st.

J. T. SANGER, late of Wm. H. Cary & Co.

F. L. FANGUIER, Esq., No. 229 Broadway.

JOHN ELLIOTT, of Messrs. Rigge & Co., Wall-st.

JOHN FALCONER, of Seamless Clothing Company.

HENRY J. BAKER, of Messrs. H. J. Baker & Brother.

ALBERT G. LEE, of Messrs. Coffin, Lee & Co.

LEWIS EINSTEIN, of Messrs. Lewis Einstein & Co.

F. F. KNOWLTON, of Messrs. Wm. Knowlton & Son.

J. H. DATER, of Messrs. J. G. McMurray & Co.

T. H. PORTER, of Messrs. Soutter & Co.

FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of Messrs. Fred. Butterfield, Jacobus & Co.

JOSEPH SELIGMAN, of Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co.

CHARLES F. DAVENPORT, of Messrs. Lockwood & Davenport.

D. L. ROSS, No. 25 Broad-st.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors D. L. Ross, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD on the 14th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,	CHARLES BURKHALTER.
JOHN RODMAN,	TEN.
JOHN S. HARRIS,	JOSEPH RUDD.
HELMUS W. WELLS,	WILLIAM A. HALL,
FRANCIS B. SCHOALS,	HENRY L. PARKER,
GEORGE W. PLATT,	WARREN HAGHOT,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,	JONA. W. ALLEN,
GEORGE BLAKE,	NAHUM SULLIVAN.
FRANCIS P. FOSDALD,	PETER B. OLWESEY,

and ANDREW MILLS.

WILLIAM A. DARLING and DANIEL R. FEARING were duly elected inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION HELD JAN. 14, 1868, the following gentlemen were reelected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM H. FOGG,	ARTHUR LEARY,
JOSEPH S. BULKLEY,	JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
JOHN M. MAYO,	HITH CRANE,
OLIVER HOYT,	EUGENE KELLY,
GEO. J. BYRD,	WM. T. BLODGETT,
GEO. H. POTTS,	CHARLES L. FROST,
PETER HAYDEN,	JOSEPH A. SPRAGUE,

WILLIAM K. KITCHEN.

And the following gentlemen were chosen Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year:

LORING ANDREWS,	JOHN R. MARSHALL,
	WILSON G. HUNT.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors WILLIAM K. KITCHEN was unanimously elected President.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD yesterday, 14th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank, viz.:

NATH'L HAYDEN,	CHAS. J. SHEPARD,
WM. L. CONKLIN,	CHARLES SANDFORD,
GEORGE C. COLLINS,	JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,	THOMAS WETMORE,
THOS. DAVENPORT,	SAMUEL B. PLATT,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,	H. B. LOOMIS,
BENJ. W. McREIAM,	CHARLES HAUSELT,
	ALFRED L. ROWE.

And at a meeting of the Board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN and JOSEPH M. COOPER were respectively unanimously reelected President and Vice-President.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR fifteen Directors of this bank, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:

J. LEE SMITH,	WM. R. FOSDICK,
JOHN E. EARLE,	D. HENRY HART,
ALBERT O. PARMELEE,	WM. D. THOMPSON,
CHARLES DIMON,	WM. PARKER,
HENRY M. TAGER,	JOSEPH WILLETS,
PETER BURDGE,	JAS. M. BILLINGS,
ADDISON F. ROBERTS,	HERMANN FUNKE,

WILLIAM SINCLAIR.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Wm. R. FOSDICK, Esq., having declined a re-election, J. LEE SMITH, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK Jan. 14, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN WERE this day elected

DIRECTORS:

RICHARD BERRY,	PHILANDER HANFORD,
DANIEL H. BROOKS,	SAMUEL L. HUNT,
BRENT S. CALDWELL,	RICHARD A. READING,
WM. C. DOUGHERTY,	WILLIAM N. SEYMOUR,
SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE.	

INSPECTORS.

PETER S. TITUS,	CHARLES D. BAILEY,
	DAVID LOUDERBACK.

RICHARD BERRY was unanimously reelected President.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

ROBERT P. PERRIN,

JOHN W. MERSEREAU, JOSEPH BRITTON,

PETER F. RANDOLPH, HENRY A. POLHAMUS,

STEPHEN HYATT, JOHN N. HAYWARD,

JAMES O. HYATT, DENTON PEARSALL,

GEO. W. QUINTARD, J. C. CHAMBERLAIN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board ROBERT P. PERRIN was unanimously reelected President.

G. G. BRINKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held on the 14th instant, the old Board of Directors was unanimously reelected, as follows:

WM. A. WHEELOCK,	HENRY A. SMYTHE.
FRANCIS SKIDDY,	FRED. W. COGGILL.
HORACE CLARK,	CHARLES G. JOHNSON.
SIMON BERNHEIMER,	NATHAN A. BALDWIN.

ROBERT H. BERDELL.

At a meeting of the Directors, held on the morning of the 15th inst., for the purpose of organization, WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK was unanimously reelected President of the Bank, and FRANCIS SKIDDY, Vice-President.

STOLEN.

FIVE UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS, 1865, INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, No. 102,675, } No. 102,676, } No. 102,677, } one thousand dollars each. No. 102,678, } No. 102,679, }

Five Missouri Bonds, issued to North Missouri Railroad Company:

No. 387,	}
No. 392,	} one thousand dollars each.
No. 394,	}
No. 396,	}
No. 510,	}

Four Missouri Bonds, issued to Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company:

No. 383,	}
No. 452,	} one thousand dollars each.
No. 464,	}
No. 471,	}

One Missouri Bond, issued to Pacific Railroad Company, No. 1,161, for one thousand dollars.

Persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating any of the above bonds.

A liberal reward will be paid for their return to the National Bank of the Republic.

JAN. 15, 1868. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN BONDS. 8 per cent. Gold. A limited number of above bonds for sale; the income is now eight times the amount of interest on the bonds out. H. G. MAROUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

WANTED—TO LOAN FOR FOUR OR SIX months from three to six thousand dollars on mercantile notes, but good security; a liberal commission will be paid. Address JOHN, Box No. 1,259 New-York Post-office.

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST OF the properties of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FACTORY FOR SALE—FORMERLY USED for manufacturing cotton goods; thirty-two yard-wide looms, with all other machinery in complete running order; also, good dwelling-house and plot of ground, 175 feet front by over 100 deep, in a fast-improving neighborhood, eight brown-stone houses having been built in the same block within a year; the whole will be sold on very easy terms, (no brokers employed.) Apply on the premises, No. 303 West 51st-st., before 9 A. M., or after 5 P. M.; or at No. 324 Canal-st. about noon, daily, of JAMES BLAKE.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTner, with cash capital, to take the place of a retiring partner in the wholesale drug business; a good chance for a safe investment in an established business. Address W. S. H., Box No. 2,781 New-York Post-office.

$2,000.—FOR SALE—THE BEST SAMPLE and lunch room on Broadway; established six years, with two years lease from May next. Apply at 464 Broadway, Room No. 6.

FOR SALE—$1,500—GREAT BARGAIN—DINing saloon, first-class location, now doing good business; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address B. Y., Box No. 144 Times Office. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED GROcery, doing a good cash business, in a good locality. Inquire at the corner of 152d-st. and 1st-av.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office No. 12 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

SURPLUS, JAN. 8, 1868.....363,000

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., for six months, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 13th inst.

J. D. STEELE, President.

P. NOTMAN, Vice-President.

HENRY KIP, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital.....$250,000

Surplus Jan. 1, 1868.....168,654

Assets.....$468,654

BROOKLYN, Jan. 10, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

H. GIROUX, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NO. 166 BROADWAY.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1868. The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 6th inst.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building) a semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per cent., free of tax) has this day been declared payable on demand.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868. Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000 00

TOTAL ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1868.....$3 054 89

NET SURPLUS.....278,165 15

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

A semi-annual interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, free of Government tax, payable on demand. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 6, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF (8) EIGHT PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 6th inst.

AMOS F. HATFIELD, President.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

SEVENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 114 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1868.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.,

(free of Government tax), payable on demand, at their office, No. 171 Broadway.

HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 8, 1868.

The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a dividend (No. 29) of Three (3) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on Monday, Jan. 13.

E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND NO. 18.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½) free of Government tax on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31, and the semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., less Government tax, on the Third Preference Bonds, payable on and after THURSDAY, 16th day of January, 1868, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on Friday, Jan. 17, 1867.

By order of the Board,

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable at their office on and after TUESDAY, the 14th inst.

M. M. BRADLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, to be paid on the first day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered upon the books of the Company on the 18th day of January next. The transfer-books to be closed from the 18th day of January until the 4th day of February next. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books are now closed and will remain closed until the 1st day of February next

By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 64 WALL-ST.,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 16th inst.

JOSEPH G. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 23 old No. 10 COURT-ST.,

BROOKLYN, Jan. 9, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand. THOS. B. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 49 WALL-ST.,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 161 BROADWAY, Jan. 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 13th inst.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STREETS,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 39 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on or after the 10th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MACON, Ga., Dec. 18, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after 20th of January next, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. Transfer books are closed till Jan. 20.

MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS INSURANCE CO., No. 149 BROADWAY, CORNER LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of TEN (10) per cent. is payable on demand, free of Government tax.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 180 CHATHAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

27TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of February next.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 135 BROADWAY,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE, this day, declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 53 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 13th inst.

ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. RAYNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. (free from government tax), payable on and after the 13th inst.

JOSEPH G. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., No. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 8, 1868.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-Half per Cent. (free of tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., Jan. 3, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 Broadway,

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

DIVIDENDS.

41ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE CO., No 1 Montgomery-street

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared their regular

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

of

FIVE (5) PER CENT.,

free from Government tax, payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS DEclared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D., (late WILLIAMSBURGH,) L. I.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of THREE DOLLARS and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

AN EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum.

ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, President.

WILLIAM KELL, NATHANIEL ERIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868. Interest not called for will be added to principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made before Jan. 21, draw interest from Jan. 1.

By order of the Board.

HARRISON HALL, President.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

The usual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1868.

Dividends not withdrawn will draw interest from the 1st of January, as principal.

Deposits made on or before the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.

SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $3,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 38 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DEPOSITS, FROM $5 TO $5,000.

Money deposited now, or on before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Jan. 25
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
NAPOLEON III....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Mar. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MINNESOTA..................WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
COLORADO (new)............WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
NEBRASKA...................WEDNESDAY, Feb. —

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY

SIDON..........................Jan. 8
TRIPOLI........................Jan. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin..........................$80 Gold.
Steerage.......................$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 15.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 15.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Feb. 29.

The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, at 9 A. M.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

PENNSYLVANIA, HALL..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22
FRANCE, GRACE...............SATURDAY, Feb. 1
ERIN, FORBES................SATURDAY, Feb. 8
VIRGINIA, PROWSE............SATURDAY, Jan. 15

Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails.

CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY..Jan. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK...........SATURDAY..Jan. 25
ETNA (via Halifax).........TUESDAY...Jan. 28
CITY OF BOSTON.............SATURDAY..Feb. 1
CITY OF ANTWERP............SATURDAY..Feb. 8

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Jan. 18.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, Jan. 25.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 1.

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves..............WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22
AUSTRALASIAN leaves........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
SIBERIA leaves.............WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
RUSSIA leaves..............WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
PALMYRA leaves.............WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
CUBA leaves................WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26

Chief cabin passage.......................$130
Second cabin passage......................80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage.......................165

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—UNITED States mail steamship GEORGIA, DEAKEN, master, will sail as above from Pier No. 2 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Jan. 16.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 23.
MORRO CASTLE, via Nassau, Jan. 30.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 16.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 23.

From Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

The first-class steamships

MARMION, FAIRCLOTH, leaves....SATURDAY, Jan. 18
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25

At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY.

MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Jan. 17.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Jan. 23, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.

For freight or passage apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—Regular line—Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot. Freight lower than by any other line. Cabin passage, $15. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Bills of lading issued to all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH LINE FOR BALTIMORE.—Steamship PROMETHEUS, Capt. F. M. HARRIS, will sail SATURDAY, Jan. 18, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M. For freight apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, No. 13 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Jan. 21, 1868—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

JAN. 25, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEVADA.

FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship DAKOTA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.

VIA NICARAGUA.

JAN. 15, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Persons purchasing tickets on or before Jan. 21, for steamer of 25th, can do so at the very low prices of $100 first cabin, $80 second cabin, and $40 steerage, in currency, through to San Francisco; Panama Railroad ticket and subsistence included.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received until Monday, at 3 P. M. For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st. To insure shipment, freight must be sent down early.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

REGULAR LINE.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The fine steamship PERIT, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—Goods forwarded to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston; also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos free of charge.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT — THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:

GEN. MEADE, SATURDAY, Jan. 18.
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 25.

For passage or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M.; arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."

J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:85 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the

FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS,

METIS AND DORIS,

which will make their trips in the usual time.

GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE CHICAGO REPUBLICAN,

As an ADVERTISING MEDIUM, is unsurpassed by any paper in the city. Its circulation is larger than that of any Daily Paper published in the Northwest. It is especially valuable to advertisers who desire to reach the citizens of Chicago, of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Texas, New-Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Colorado, Nevada, Dakota, Montana, Southern, Western and Northern Michigan, Northern Indiana, Western Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, &c. In all these States and Territories its circulation is large and rapidly increasing.

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN is especially commendable to those who wish to reach the people of the country, particularly the farmer and his family; and no equally valuable medium can be found in the West for placing before them, and in fact all other classes of consumers, the information necessary to secure their patronage and supply the requirements of their pleasures and occupations.

For terms of Advertising address the CHICAGO REPUBLICAN COMPANY, or apply at the Counting-Room, No. 39 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of December, A. D., 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and EDWARD E. D. DOUGHTY, of Palisades, in the County of Rockland, and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estate of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts, on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 31st day of January, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 6th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH A. SOLOMON and DAVID POHALSKI, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Mr. Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 11th day of February, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN SHERMAN, of City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 4th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN F. RUTTMAN, of Morrisania, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RUFUS SANGER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 9th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HAMLITON DOLON, of Vineland, in the County of Cumber and and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 North Second-st., in the City of Camden, N. J., before Charles P. Stratton, Register, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Dated Jan. 13, 1868.

BENAJAH DEACON, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ARDIL B. RAYMOND, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, on the 7th day of February, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 16, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH E. ISAAC, a Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 7th day of February, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Chambers of the said District Court before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, known as the Bankrupt act, will be had before the said Register, upon the same day, that cause may be shown against the discharge of the said bankrupt, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Jan. 14, 1868.

ja16-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL HARRIS, a Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, known as the Bankrupt act, will be had before the said Register, upon the same day, that cause may be shown against the discharge of the said bankrupt, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Jan. 14, 1868.

ja16-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES G. PORTEOUS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James G. Porteous, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 13th day of January, 1868.

ja16-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES REYNOLDS, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Reynolds, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated at New-York on the 8th day of January, 1868.

ja9-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM TYRREL, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William Tyrrel, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 13th day of January, 1868.

ja16-law3wTh* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of insolvent debtors, and to exonerate his person from arrest and imprisonment, pursuant to the provisions of article fifth (5th) of title first of chapter fifth of part second of the revised statutes; ROBERT YOUNG, applicant; notice first published on the — day of December, 1867; creditors to show cause in opposition before Hon. Hooper C. Van Vorst, Judge New-York Common Pleas, at the Chambers of the Judges thereof, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of January, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHARLES HORTON, Attorney, No. 45 Grand-st., Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.

d12-law6wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of JOHN ROIG, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.— Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Roig, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1868. CHARLES G. RICHTER, Assignee.

ja9-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JONATHAN S. BARD, bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Jonathan S. Bard, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 8th day of January, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

ja9-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of STEPHEN S. WESTCOTT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy at the City of New-York, in said District, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1868. To the creditors of Stephen S. Westcott, take notice that a petition has been filed in said Court by Stephen S. Westcott, of the town of Kirkland, in Oneida County, New-York, late of the town of Rockland, in the County of Sullivan and State of New-York, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act; and that the 15th day of February next, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Room No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, Orange County and State of New-York, in said District, before Mr. John W. Little, Register, in bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further take notice that the second and third general meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the same time and place, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

Dated New-York, Jan. 14, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS,
ja16—law3wTh Clerk of the District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL CUDDY, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Michael Cuddy, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and notice is further given that the second and third meetings of creditors of the said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of the act of Congress aforesaid, will be held at the same time and place.

Dated at New-York, on the 14th day of January, 1868.

ja16-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of JOHN W. HOGENCAMP, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John W. Hogencamp, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 13th day of January, 1868.

ja16-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY S. LANSING, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry S. Lansing, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place. Dated New-York, on the 15th day of January, 1868.

ja15-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MATTHEW O'FARRELL and DANIEL O'FARRELL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Matthew O'Farrell and Daniel O'Farrell, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of New-York, Jan. 8, 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee.

ja9-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE HOFFMANN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of George Hoffmann, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself, by James F. Dwight, Register. Dated at New-York City the 7th day of January, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

ja9-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,

NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK City and County of New-York.—CHARLES A. DURAND, plaintiff, against JANE W. DURAND, defendant. Summons for relief. (Com. not served.) To Jane W. Durand.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 23 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

ISAAC S. BRYAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 23 Chambers-st.

Dated New-York, December 16, 1867.

N. B.—The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 18th day of December, 1867. d19-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN RYAN, plaintiff, against MARGARET RYAN, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, at No. 338 Broome-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1868.

C. D. RUST, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 2d day of January, 1868.

Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1868.

j2-law6wTh C. D. RUST, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—In the matter of the application of THE LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY for a dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to Hon. George G. Barnard, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, for a dissolution of the Long Island Navigation Company, and an order has been made by him, returnable at his chambers at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the eighteenth day of January, 1868, (one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight,) at half-past ten A. M. of that day, requiring all persons interested herein to show cause, if any they have, why said corporation should not be dissolved.

Dated New-York, Jan. 4, 1868.

SIDNEY WILLIAMS, Attorney for Petitioner.

MUSICAL.

GRANT SONGSTER.

FIFTY-FOUR GOOD ORIGINAL SONGS FOR CAMPAIGN SINGERS AND CLUBS. SOLD BY ALL DEALERS. TEN CENTS.

GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

Song of the Letters, 50c.; Sword of my Father, 40c.; Tell Him, 40c.; Grande Valse, 40c.; Sabre Galop, 35c. For violin, 15c. each: FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery, and 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

A FEW SCHOLARS RECEIVED FOR instructions upon piano by a lady who has had greatest advantages and experience; best references, City and elsewhere. Inquire or address "G," at Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place, or at No. 153 (new No.) East 27th-st.

PIANO AND SINGING LESSONS BY Signor M. J. GIANNETTI, lately Professor in the Conservatory. No. 46 East 14th-st., Haines' piano rooms, Union-square. Terms moderate.

BARGAIN, $225.—BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD piano-forte, cost $500, four round corners, seven-octaves; good as new; latest improvements; sweet, powerful tone. Apply at No. 20 4th-av.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW and second-hand grand, square and upright pianos to let, and sold on installments.

L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANO-FORTES.—JENNY'S & SON, NOS. 233 and 235 East 21st., between 2d and 3d avs., make the finest, as they do the cheapest piano in this City. Second-hand pianos at bargains.

REMOVALS.

THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore, the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

CAROLINE RICHINGS..................Directress.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
BENEFIT OF MISS CAROLINE M. RICHINGS.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 17,

When will be produced by general request, MARTHA, with its great cast.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Jan. 16,
At the Brooklyn Academy—MARTHA.
At the New-York Academy,
SATURDAY EVENING..............FRA DIAVOLO

Box sheet now open.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—RISTORI.

Director..........................J. GRAU.

NEXT TUESDAY, JAN. 21,
RISTORI'S FAREWELL TO BROOKLYN.
Giacometti's new and celebrated work,
MARIE ANTOINETTE,

which will be produced with grand mise en scene. All the splendid scenery and properties, expressly made for Marie Antoinette, in Paris, will be transported for that occasion to the Brooklyn Academy.

Reserved seats, $2; general admission, $1 50; family circle, 50c.

Seats will be secured at the Brooklyn Academy, and Macoy's, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

Performance of Marie Antoinette commences at 7¾.

RISTORI—TO-NIGHT—NORMA.

FRENCH THEATRE.

Lessee and Director..................J. GRAU

RISTORI'S FAREWELL TO NEW-YORK.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 16.
NORMA NIGHT.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.

ADELAIDE RISTORI for the first time in her great tragic role of NORMA.

TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, JAN. 17.
RISTORI'S FAREWELL NIGHT,
BENEFIT OF MADAME RISTORI.
LAST NIGHT OF MARIE ANTOINETTE.

Which will be produced with its splendor and mise en scene.

SATURDAY—FAREWELL MATINEE—MARIE ANTOINETTE.

Private boxes can now be secured.

In Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, Jan. 21—RISTORI AS MARIE ANTOINETTE.

RISTORI'S POSITIVELY LAST MATINEE

IN NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 18, at 1 o'clock,
LAST GRAND MATINEE OF ADELAIDE RISTORI IN NEW-YORK.

For the last time in New-York Giacometti's new and elaborate work,

MARIE ANTOINETTE,

With its splendor and grand mise en scene.

PRIVATE BOXES CAN NOW BE SECURED.

FRENCH THEATRE.

CARD.—Offenbach's Opera Bouffe, THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN, having been performed nearly one hundred times by Mr. Bateman's troupe in America, he has determined to interrupt his present brilliant Boston season, in order that the public of New-York, which first set the seal of American approval upon the great Parisian sensation, should be enabled to witness

THE ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE,
which will take place on
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Jan. 20,
with all the original artists.

THE GRAND DUCHESS will be performed for POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY.

Every evening, (except Saturday,) and at the FAREWELL MATINEE on SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock.

Prices as usual.

Reserved seats ready at the regular offices on and after Wednesday morning, Jan. 15.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. Bateman..................Lessee and Director

BENEFIT OF M. LE BLANC.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 18,
LES TROIS MOUSQUETAIRES,
By the whole strength of the company.

Tickets at the theatre and No. 701 Broadway. Dress Circle reserved seats, $1.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS IN BROOKLYN.—It is respectfully announced that Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will read FOUR TIMES in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, as follows: TO-NIGHT (Thursday,) Jan. 16 his CHRISTMAS CAROL and THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK; TO-MORROW, Friday, Jan. 17, his DAVID COPPERFIELD and Mr. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY. (from Pickwick;) on MONDAY, Jan. 20, his DOCTOR MARIGOLD and THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK; on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, his NICHOLAS NICKELBY, (at Mr. Squeers' School,) and BOOTS AT THE HOLLY TREE INN. The Readings will commence at 8 o'clock, and be comprised within two hours. The audience is earnestly requested to be seated ten minutes before the commencement of the Readings. Reserved seats $2 each.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.—It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FEW LAST FAREWELL READINGS in America will take place in New-York in the month of April. The dates will be advertised shortly.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..................................Director

MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
LAST WEEK
OF THE GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME,
entitled
THE MISER OF BAGDAD.
THE MISER OF BAGDAD.

Previous to the pantomime will be presented a carefully selected programme of

FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP,
AND WONDERS OF ACROBATIC SKILL,
introducing the entire strength of the
UNEQUALED CIRCUS TROUPE.
ON MONDAY NIGHT, JAN. 20,
the young, beautiful and daring equestrian,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,

from the Royal Amphitheatre, London, will make her debut in a wonderful and truly thrilling

SENSATIONAL ACT OF EQUITATION!

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BALDWIN & CO..................DIRECTORS

HAH-YAH-TA-KEE
AND HIS ROYAL COMPANY FROM JAPAN,
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 24.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT,
PRECINCT NO. 26, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

NOTICE—COMPANY TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC Orphan Asylum Ball, this evening, at the Academy of Music, will be admitted at the main entrance on Irving-place. Coaches will approach from the north through Irving-place, passing out through 14th-st. to 4th-av. In taking up, coaches will form in the same order established for the delivery of their company. Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door, and not wait for any particular coach. Fare in all cases will be $1 for each passenger, without regard to distance in the City. No coach will be allowed in line but such as are passed by inspection.

CHAS. N. BRACKETT, Captain and Inspector Hackney Coaches.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.,
NO. 820 BROADWAY,
AND
NOS. 128, 130 AND 132 COURT-ST., CORNER STATE-ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The Directors take pleasure in announcing that they have adopted the "Guidemain," (Handleiter,) a very happy mechanical contrivance, invented by Kalkbrenner, and introduced, with great success in the Conservatories of Paris, Stuttgart, and others, the use of which will greatly assist the pupil in acquiring a correct position of the hands and arms.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.

J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

DR. HUNTER IS IN CONSTANT ATTENDANCE, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. Since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

DR. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN and Accoucher, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts., makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints, from whatever cause produced. Sure and immediate relief to the most anxious patient, after all others have failed. Ladies, Dr. G. is a friend in need. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

DR. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Confidential consultations for ladies. Ladies immediately relieved from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed. An experienced lady physician in attendance.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

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IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

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ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well.

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THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.

In compliance with a very general request at the box office, the management beg to announce the reproduction, for this week only, of Mr. Levick's sensation drama of

PALE JANET;
OR, THE TRAGEDY AT RED MARSH FARM.

Every Afternoon and Evening at 2¾ and 7¾ P. M.

NEW ARRIVAL OF RARE WILD ANIMALS! WHITE, or POLAR BEAR, PAIR OF BACTRIAN CAMELS, YOUNG GNU, or HORNED HORSE, PAIR OF ROEBUCKS, AFRICAN PORCUPINES, CROWNED CRANES, DEMOISELLE CRANES, BABOONS, MONKEYS, &c.

FOUR BABY LIONS.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense
MENAGERIE.

Tom Thumb Elephant, Hannibal, Jr.; Infant Female Esau, Beautiful Tropical Fish, Circassian Girls, Zobeide Lute and Zalumma Agra, Fat Lady, Giantess, Dwarfs, Living Skeleton, Fat Baby, Sea Leopards, &c. Admission to the whole, 30 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.

In rehearsal Watts Phillips, Esq.'s, great sensation drama of

NOBODY' SON.

WORRELL SISTERS NEW-YORK THEATRE,

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.

PLAYED FOR OVER ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS.

UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT

Will be performed every night and Saturday afternoon.

In active preparation a new and original dramatization of Dickens' most famous work.

The Pickwick Papers.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

100 PERFORMERS.

The first public rehearsal for the third concert,
FRIDAY, JAN. 17, 1868.
At 2½ o'clock P. M., at the Academy of Music.

Choral Symphony, No. 9..................Beethoven
Jessonda Overture.......................Spohr

Extra Rehearsal Tickets, 50 cents.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
THE TRIUMPHANT SPECTACLE,
THE FROST KING.
THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
SHOW PIECE AND FARCE.
THE MAMMOTH CAVE—THE WONDER.

IRVING HALL.

SECOND SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC.
Thirteenth Season, 1868.
SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock.

WM. MASON, THEO. THOMAS,
J. MOSENTHAL, G. MATZKA, F. BERGNER.

PROGRAMME:

Quartet, A minor, op. 9....................Volkmann
Trio, B flat, op. 99.......................Schubert
Quartet, E minor, No. 8....................Beethoven

Subscription Tickets for the Five Soirees, $5.
Single Tickets, $1 50.

To be had at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Jordens & Martens', No. 736 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.,
NO. 820 BROADWAY,
AND
NOS. 128, 130 AND 132 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Terms: Regular classes $10 per quarter.

LADIES' SKATING TOURNAMENT

At MITCHELL'S 5TH-AV. SKATING PARK TO-DAY, entrance in 59th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. A $50 prize will be awarded to the best lady skater.

Open to all except members of the New-York Skating Club.

A Grand Carnival in the Evening.

HUGH MITCHELL, Proprietor.

PROF. BRONSON'S SIX LECTURES ON *Universal and Human Physiology*, every Thursday night, commencing THIS EVENING, in Brevoort Hall, between Lexington and 3d avs., on 54th-st., at 7¾ o'clock. Solar system in motion; Planets revolving around the Sun in true order; our earth; glances at geology, botany, &c., terminating in MAN, who is an epitome of creation; new mode of ascertaining diseases, and examinations every lecture; hereditary tendencies; how to preserve and restore natural sight, and redemption from spectacles, &c. Single season ticket, $1; double season ticket for lady and gentleman, $1 50; family season ticket for five, $3; single admission once, 25 cts.; triple admission once for two ladies and a gentleman, 50 cents.

LECTURES.

LECTURE—"FROM JOPPA TO JERUSALEM," at Cooper Institute, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at 8 o'clock, by J. HYATT SMITH. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the store of Sheldon & Co., No. 498 Broadway, or at the door of the hall.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A FREE LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED in the Church of the Pilgrims, West 48th-st., near 9th-av., FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 8 o'clock by Rev. A. H. CLAPP, Secretary of the H. M. S. Subject—*Self-made Men.* A cordial invitation is extended to all.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.

REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, give private instruction day or evening, and qualify pupils practically for head book-keepers. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.

Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL

FOR THE CAREFUL INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

N. A. LESPINASSE

FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, 170th-st. French, language of the School. Courses in modern languages and sciences. Circulars Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway.

AN ADVANCED CLASS IN PHONOGRAPHY will be opened on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, at 8 o'clock. ANOTHER ELEMENTARY CLASS will be opened on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at the same place and hour. Both classes will be taught by Mr. J. E. MUNSON. For terms and other particulars, see circular at the Library.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT "HILLSIDE," NORWALK, CONN.—Home comforts, constant care and thorough instruction. Pupils received at any time. Can remain during vacations if desired. For circulars address Dr. J. C. FITCH, Principal.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st.—Primary, commercial, scientific and classical departments. Preparation to college, military, navy and mining schools. Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Lycoming Company, Pennsylvania, $200 per year. A home for good boys, and thorough in discipline and instructions. For catalogue address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH LESSONS.—PROF. J. R. LAMOUREUX, being tired of boarding-houses and boarding-schools, would like to teach French for his board in a private family; gives private lessons. Address No. 192 Waverley-place, New-York.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

GOLDEN-HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

MRS. PLUMB'S CALISTHENEUM, NO. 82 5th-av. Classes in light gymnastics for ladies and children.

SCHOOL FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN at No. 28 East 29th-st., near Madison-av.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, TO GIVE lessons in French. Address, stating terms and place of residence, CHAS. HENDERSON, No. 1,235 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY A SITUATION as resident governess in a Christian family; best of references given. Address Miss C. E., Station G., New-York City.

A LADY FULLY COMPETENT TO teach English, French and Music, would like some pupils, ladies or gentlemen, or would teach in a school. Address M. E. L., Station D, 8th-st.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN FROM PARIS would like to give lessons in French in the evening. Address H. L., Box No. 131 Times Office.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..............WM. WHEATLEY

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

In consequence of the enormous labor attending the preparations of the mechanical effects connected with the new extravaganza,

THE WHITE FAWN,
its first representation is unavoidably
POSTPONED
until
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, 1868.

Consequently the tickets sold for
Wednesday evening will be good for Friday evening.
Those sold for Thursday evening good for Saturday.
Those sold for Friday evening good for Monday.
Those sold for Saturday evening good for Tuesday.
Those sold for Monday evening good for Wednesday.
Those sold for Tuesday evening good for Thursday.

NO CHANGE IN TICKETS FOR THE MATINEE.

Doors open at 7; begins at 7½.

FRIDAY, Jan. 17, 1868, EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

will be presented an entirely

NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME EXTRAVAGANZA,

in Prologue and three acts, by James Mortimer, entitled

THE WHITE FAWN,

in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated

PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.

The piece produced with everything new and after a preparation of many months, at a cost of

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

THE SCENERY by R. Marston, D. A. Strong, J. Thorne, and Sachetti, of Paris.

MECHANICAL EFFECTS by J. Freude, Lee and assistants.

COSTUMES by Laureys (late of Drury Lane, London, now of this establishment) and Mme. Costa.

PROPERTIES by Benedict and Halle, of Paris.

JEWELS AND PARAPHERNALIA by Le Blanc, Granger and Benon, of Paris.

GAS AND CALCIUM EFFECTS by Charles Murray and Seward.

THE INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS, under the direction of E. Mollenhauer, who has composed a new Overture expressly for the piece.

THE CAST,

among others, will embrace the names of

Messrs. Mark Smith, Vining Bowers, E. B. Holmes, Hernandes Foster, Rendle, &c.

Misses Fanny Stockton, Mena Montagu, from Princess Theatre, London; Mary Wells, Lucy Egerton, from the Queen's Theatre, London; Lizzie Wilmore, J. De Lacy, Kate Palmer, Cotson, Leclaire.

Stage Manager..................L. J. VINCENT

THE GRAND BALLET,

sustained by Mlles.

Marie Bonfanti, Louisa Billion, Premieres Assolutas, A. Sohlke, Fontani, Cherebelli
Francisco Sisters, Pagani, Setti,
Invernezzi, Zuardi, Riemensberg,
Kertz, Strudel, Pinchutti.
CORYPHEES.

SIXTEEN ITALIANS,
SIXTEEN GERMANS,
SIXTEEN ENGLISH,
SIXTEEN AMERICANS,
AND FIFTY EXTRA LADIES.

Maitre de Ballet..........................M. COSTA

THE PANTOMIME AND HARLEQUINADE

will introduce those renowned masters of the mimic art from Drury Lane, London, and principal theatres of England.

Harry Hemmings..................as..................Clown
James Hemmings..................as..................Harlequin
John Burke Hemmings.............as..................Pantaloon
Miss Amy Bennett................as..................Columbine

The auxiliary aid will number over two hundred persons.

Scenery, &c., &c.—Prologue.
THE KINGDOM OF BELLS.
EXTERIOR OF THE PALACE OF KING DING DONG—Sachetti.
Song (King)—"I'm the King Ding Dong."
Song (Aqualina)—"Fairy Calls."
GRAND BALLET DE BELLS.
Chorus of Sprites and
BUILDING OF THE DARK TOWER.
ACT 1.—THE YELLOW EMPIRE.
GARDENS ON THE PALACE OF SAFFRONILLA—Marston.
Song and Chorus—"Prince Leander is My Name."
INTERIOR OF THE DARK TOWER—Strong.
Song—"I'm the King Supreme." Trio, Chorus, &c.
ENCHANTED LAKES IN THE FOREST OF SYCAMORES—Sachetti.
THE BALLET OF FIRE FLIES.
GRAND PROCESSION AND TABLEAU.
THE PRINCESS CHANGED INTO A WHITE FAWN.
ACT 2—THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH—Strong.
THE YELLOW DRAWING-ROOM.
Song (Aqualina)—"Mazurka," Duets, &c.
THE KINGDOM OF FISHES—Sachetti.
PROCESSION AND BALLET.
THE FINNY TRIBE.
THE RISING BATH.
AND TABLEAU OF NYMPHS.
ACT 3—THE KINGDOM OF AIKA.
THE ROYAL KITCHEN—Sachetti.
THE DUNGEON—Thorne.
Song (Prince)—"Waking at Early Dawn."
THE PALACE OF AIKA—Sachetti.
IMPOSING PROCESSION.
BALLET LE GRAND.
MARCH AIKA AMAZONIAN.
THE PANTOMIME

will embrace scenes—by Strong and Thorne—showing the Magical, Comical, Laughable Tricks, Squibs, Follies, Hits, Kicks, Breaks, Tears, Scraps, Raps, &c., in the adventures of HARLEQUIN, CLOWN and PANTALOON on their first visit to America.

Concluding with

THE BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY—MARSTON, assisted by J. S. Getz.

AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS SPLENDOR, UNAPPROACHABLE IN EXQUISITE BEAUTY AND FASCINATION.

A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

It is respectfully announced that

MR. LESTER WALLACK
will appear
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Jan. 16,
AND
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE,

when will be presented Planche's charming Comedy of the

CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.

Viscount de Ligny, Captain of the Watch to the City of Brussels..................Mr. Lester Wallack
The Baron Vanderpotter..................Mr. John Gilbert
Adolf de Courtray, of the Walloon Guards,..................Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Officer of the Watch..................Mr. W. H. Pope
Kristina..................Miss Kate Ranoe
Katryn..................Miss Mary Gannon

To conclude with John Madison Morton's new comedy entitled

WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

Mr. Woodcock..................Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Christopher Larkings..................Mr. J. B. Polk
Mr. Adolphus Swansdown..................Mr. J. H. Stoddart
David..................Mr. J. C. Williamson
Mrs. Colonel Carver..................Miss Fanny Morant
Mrs. Larkings..................Mrs. Clara Jennings
Mrs. Woodcock..................Miss Mary Barrett
Susan..................Miss Morell

THE BOX BOOK

for Mr. Wallack's nights is now open.

In rehearsal, Mrs. Centlivres sparkling comedy of the WONDER,

which will speedily be produced with beautiful scenery, elegant costumes, splendid appointments, and a capital distribution.

Doors open at 7; performance commences at 8.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

23d-st., corner 8th-av.

Fifth night of the highly successful
LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Jan. 16, at 8 o'clock,
DON GIOVANNI,

in which Mme. LA GRANGE will introduce the "Letter Aria;" Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS, Miss McCULLOCH, Sigs. TAMARO, ORLANDINI, SUSINI, COLETTI.

FRIDAY—Sixth Opera Night—LUCRETIA BORGIA.
SATURDAY—Grand Gala Matinee at 1 o'clock,
DON GIOVANNI.

Admission (Matinee,) all parts, One Dollar.

To avoid the rush at the door, tickets can now be purchased for the matinee at Schirmer's, No. 701, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

Musical Director and Conductor..........Sig. NICOLAO

MONDAY—RIGOLETTO.

Tickets can be secured for either representation this week at the above-named regular ticket offices.

TUESDAY, Jan. 28—Brooklyn (first appearance.)

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

TWELFTH WEEK AND LAST NIGHTS
of Shakespeare's exquisite Fairy Romance,

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

The receipts of this house for the past three months (see internal revenue returns in the *Herald* of Jan. 8,) exceed by $30,000 those of any other theatre in New-York (one excepted;) and are nearly $4,000 greater than the combined receipts of two popular Broadway theatres.

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. | LAST
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. | —
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. |
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. NIGHTS.

The grandest of modern spectacles, produced with matchless beauty. Dresses, armors, &c., from Paris.

BOTTOM..........................Mr. G. L. FOX

(The greatest comic hit achieved in New-York in years.)

OBERON.........................Miss ROSA COOKE

15TH MATINEE AT 1½, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL, Feb. 3.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
FIRST TIME IN THIS THEATRE, FALCONER'S
PEEP O' DAY.
MRS. BOWERS as..........KATHLEEN KAVANAGH
SATURDAY, ONLY PEEP O' DAY MATINEE.

BUNYAN HALL, UNION-SQUARE.

THE PILGRIM STILL SUCCESSFUL.
FINE PAINTINGS, NOVEL EFFECTS,
GOOD MUSIC,
GRAND TRANSFORMATION.

To meet the public demand, there will be a Matinee every day at 3 o'clock. Every evening at 8.

Prices reduced to 25, 50 and 75 cents.

SECOND MUSICAL SOIREE

of the
NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
at the
NEW HALL OF THE CONSERVATORY,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., (near State,)
THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16, 1868,
At 8 o'clock.

GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S READINGS

TO-NIGHT—DODWORTH'S HALL.
SHAKESPEARE—As You Like It.
SCOTT—Lady of the Lake.
DICKENS—Pickwick and Lady.

Tickets 50 cents; reserved chairs $1.—8 o'clock.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'

NEW AND ELEGANT DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn.

These rooms are now open for the reception of pupils and formation of classes. Several new classes are now forming.

For terms, &c., send for a circular. Inclose 25c. for a pamphlet containing a description of the fashionable quadrilles, and upward of eighty figures of the German.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES NOW OPEN.

Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 2½ to 4 P. M. Misses and Masters, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.

Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday Evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.

Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S BOOK, "THE PROMPTER," containing full descriptions of all the quadrilles, figures of the German sets, for sale at WM. A. POND & CO.'S, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy, No. 82 5th-av. Price 50 cents.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings.

Use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

NEW-YORK.

Election of President pro tem. in the Senate—The Midland Railroad—More License Laws—A Grist for Comptroller Connolly.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1868.

On the meeting of the Senate, this morning, the Clerk announced the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, whereupon a motion being made to elect Hon. CHARLES J. FOLGER President, *pro tem.*, it was carried unanimously. The compliment thus conveyed was alike creditable to the distinguished representative from the Ontario District and to the Senate. There are few men who preside with more judgment and dignity.

THE MIDLAND RAILROAD AGAIN.

Senator HUBBARD gives notice of another bill to facilitate the construction of the Midland Railroad. If the Midland affords as many facilities to the community as it has received from the Legislature, it will be powerful for good. The present bill legalizes and makes binding certain irregularities in bonding the towns; to authorize the road to build a branch to New Berlin, in Chenango County, or Cassville, in Oneida; to fix the number of directors at thirteen, and generally to smooth over some rough points that have developed in the organization, from time to time, as it has progressed.

MORE LICENSE LAWS.

Senator O'DONNELL introduces a bill for perfecting the existing License laws, by giving Commissioners power to take testimony as to the fitness of persons applying for license. Also, declaring it a misdemeanor for any person to sign an application who is not a freeholder and a resident of the election district in which the applicant resides. Between the extremes of the two Houses this question of license promises to absorb any time that may be left after we have disposed of national affairs.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR OF NEW-YORK.

By unanimous consent Senator CREAMER got his bill for the relief of the poor of New-York to the Committee of the Whole, and by the same process it was finally passed in the Senate, with only one vote against it. It provides for issuing City bonds to the amount of $500,000, at a rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent. The proceeds of this loan to be distributed by the Comptroller and such persons as he may select to assist him. It is a large pile to be pitched at once into the hands of any one man, to be given away as his judgment alone may determine. It permits of a very pretty division among the faithful in the way of leakage, breakage, &c. I hope that next Fall it will not be classed among the Albany legislation which has heretofore been so offensive in the nostrils of the City authorities. Five hundred dollars may do much good in alleviating the condition of the poor. Pray Mr. CONNOLLY don't suddenly become possessed with the notion that your political friends are the poorest devils in New-York, and, in one way or another, let them have it all. Give the deserving poor at least a moiety.

THE HOUSE

being in thorough working order, has commenced to do business on a large scale. It feels itself competent to anything from the consideration of a bill to erect a town pound to the discussion and determination of the most profound political, financial and social problems. To-day the prominent topics were national and international. We shall probably have the celestial in due time.

Mr. WM. S. CLARK, of Schoharie, being in tribulation about measures pending before Congress, and his seat in that body being as yet in prospective, resolved nevertheless that his voice should be heard at the capitol of the nation. Summoning to his aid a long array of adjectives of the indignant mood, he prefaced them with a Whereas, and a "Be it Resolved," and proposed they should be sent forthwith to our Senators and Representatives. Having launched his thunderbolts, he appeared afterward to have become apprehensive that the Senate might interfere with their explosion, so he struck out all that made them concurrent, and then called the previous question, which the House sustained. Then Speaker PITTS, on a point of order, suggested that it was not exactly competent for the Assembly alone to instruct the State delegation in Congress. The gentleman from Schoharie had to undo all his work, and after all trust his bantling to the tender mercies of the Senate. His resolutions passed the Assembly by a vote of 64 to 47—a party vote—but it is more than probable they will be squelched up stairs. I am suspicious that they are going to be doing that sort of thing often this Winter.

Mr. PITTS called up his concurrent resolutions declaring it to be the opinion of the Legislature that the American eagle should scream ferociously at the imprisonment by England for a supposed political offence of any person who has ever once been wrapped up in the Stars and Stripes. Mr. KIERNAN, of New-York, made a good speech on the resolves from the Fenian standpoint.

SUNDRY BILLS.

Some bills of considerable importance were introduced in the Assembly.

One by Mr. MENDOVER proposes to pay persons attending courts as witnesses $1 50 per day for each day's attendance, and four cents per mile, travel, going and returning.

Mr. QUINN introduced a bill providing a penalty of $250, to be recovered from any gas company that makes a charge against the consumer for the use of a meter. Mr. C. L. SMITH put in a similar bill for the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. DECKER has a bill authorizing Notaries Public to do business in any part of the State. At present they are restricted to the county in which they reside. A needed change this.

WHARFAGE.

Mr. HARTMANN has a bill to regulate the rates of wharfage. It provides that every vessel making fast to any pier shall pay per day or fraction of a day: If under 100 tons, 2 cents per ton; if under 100 tons, $2 for the first 100 tons and 1 cent for each additional ton; if 800 or over, $3 for the first 300 tons and half a cent for each ton over. Vessels attaching themselves to other vessels at the pier to pay one-half the foregoing rates. Vessels remaining at the dock to sell cargo to pay double rates. One dollar per day to be paid for each horse used in unloading. Vessels to be liable for wharfage. Canal-boats to be exempt from the operations of the law.

THE MILKY WAY,

as the Harlem Railroad is called, does not appear to give universal satisfaction to the producers of milk. Every Winter an effort is made to fix, by legislative enactment, the rates of freight which the Company shall charge, but I believe the effort never gets up to very large proportions. The gentleman who does the persuasive for the Company generally manages to stifle it in its infancy. This year it is proposed to require the Company to carry milk any distance at one cent per quart, and to return the empty cans free of charge to the depot from which they were taken.

RETRENCHING WITH A RUSH.

Senator MURPHY's retrenchment resolution, which he proposed as sauce for the Senate gander, does not appear to have been accepted by Speaker HITCHMAN as sauce for the House goose. He has appointed, in connection with the Clerk, twenty-eight minor officers, seventeen messengers and fifty pages. In addition, there were five officers elected—so that we have in all just one hundred officers of all grades, or nearly one for each of the 128 members. It is to be hoped that they may be able to get along with the existing number, but it is feared not, as there are a few yet left unprovided for, and there are yet two or three paste-pots that have no special guardians.

LEO.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

Senator FOLGER was elected temporary President.

Petitions were presented for the relief of soldiers who enlisted after the State had ceased to pay bounties.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. MURPHY—For the improvement of the Wallabout Improvement, in Brooklyn.

By Mr. EDWARDS—To incorporate the Village of Greenport, Suffolk County.

By Mr. CREAMER—Incorporating the People's Metropolitan and Suburban Underground Railroad Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MATTOON—Authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Hudson River, between Verplanck's Point and Buttermilk Falls. The bill provides for a suspension bridge, not to extend over two miles, the capital of the Company to be $2,500,000.

Also, incorporating the Forrest Port Railroad Company to build a railroad through the Northern Wilderness.

By Mr. MORGAN—Authorizing the Treasurer to pay the City of Rochester $19,751 85, that being the amount paid by said city for repairing streets injured by the overflow of the canal in 1865. Also, incorporating the Morrisania Savings Bank.

By Mr. MURPHY—To enable executors and administrators of estates of deceased persons appointed in other States to maintain actions in this State.

By Mr. HUBBARD—To facilitate the construction of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, and authorizing the construction of branch tracks.

By Mr. CAMPBELL—Increasing the powers of Commissioners of Excise License.

It provides that furnishing false evidence shall be punished as for perjury, that no freeholder shall sign for more than one applicant, and that a false claim of being a freeholder shall be punished as a misdemeanor.

Also, authorizing life insurance, trust, loan and savings companies to subscribe for town bonds in Ulster and Orange Counties.

Mr. MURPHY presented the petition of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church for an extension of its annual income to $50,000.

Mr. CREAMER asked unanimous consent that the bill authorizing the authorities of New-York to raise by tax $500,000 for the support of the poor in said City for the present year be considered immediately. Granted, and the bill read a third time and passed without amendment.

Mr. PARKER gave notice of a bill authorizing the Commissioners of the United States Circuit Court to take affidavits and acknowledgments.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker announced the following changes in the standing committees:

Mr. F. H. WOODS on the Judiciary, in place of Mr. KIERNAN; and Mr. KIERNAN on Colleges, in place of Mr. TRAINER.

GOV. FENTON sent in the reports of the Metropolitan Fire Department, Metropolitan Board of Health and Metropolitan Board of Excise.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BRUSH—To amend the act relative to commercial paper, so that hereafter all bills of exchange, drafts or notes, payable at sight or on demand, shall not be deemed due and payable without days of grace being allowed thereon.

By Mr. TOWER—To close a portion of Water-street, Brooklyn.

Also, to amend the Brooklyn Fire Department act for the Eastern District.

By Mr. SMITH—To prohibit gas companies in New-York and Brooklyn from collecting rents on gas meters.

By Mr. MURPHY—To incorporate the Corcoran Irish Legion of New-York.

By Mr. HARTMAN—In relation to wharves, piers and bulkheads in New-York and Brooklyn.

By Mr. FREAR—To protect life and property from steam-boiler explosions.

By Mr. KIERNAN—A bill to amend the act providing for a constitutional convention, so as to prevent any further expenditures for that purpose.

By Mr. HUMPHREY—To regulate the freight on milk on the Harlem Railroad.

By Mr. W. S. CLARK—To repeal the act providing for a constitutional convention.

By Mr. PURDY—To incorporate the Hudson River Suspension Bridge Company.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. LA BAU—For the appointment of a committee of three to inquire into the affairs of the Adirondack Railroad Company. Laid on the table.

PROTECTION TO NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

The following resolution was then offered by Mr. MURPHY:

Resolved, if the Senate concur, That the Senators and members of Congress from this State be and they are hereby requested to demand from the Executive the protection of the United States Government to foreign-born citizens while traveling in Europe on pleasure or business, and insist on the immediate discharge of American citizens now confined in British dungeons without process of law.

The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted.

THE CONGRESSIONAL RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Mr. W. S. CLARK called up the resolution offered yesterday requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use all the means in their power to defeat the new Reconstruction bill before Congress.

The resolution was adopted by yeas 64, nays 47.

NEW-YORK STREET CLEANING CONTRACT.

By Mr. MCKEEVER—That a committee of five be appointed to inquire into the working of the New-York Street Cleaning Contract. Laid on the table.

Mr. PITTS called up the concurrent resolution calling upon the Government for the protection of naturalized citizens abroad, which was adopted.

Mr. PITTS also called up the resolution for a reduction of the tolls on all coal going West from tidewater, which was also adopted.

Mr. JOHNSON called up the resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to inquire into the affairs of the public markets in New-York, which was referred to the Committee on Cities. Adjourned.

THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

The State Constitutional Convention met to-day, President WHEELER in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE.

Mr. HARRIS presented four memorials praying for the abolition of the Board of Regents.

A communication from the officers of the New-York Institution of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, opposed to the proposed abolition, was also presented.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the majority report of the Committee on Charities and Charitable Institutions, with Mr. OPDYKE in the chair.

Mr. CURTIS offered an amendment that the first article shall read, "The Legislature shall establish a Board of Commissioners of Charities, consisting of eight persons, a majority of whom shall not be members of one religious denomination, and five of whom shall constitute a quorum," &c.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session the Constitutional Convention resumed consideration of the report on charities. A test vote was taken soon after the session commenced, when it was found that no quorum was present, whereupon the Convention adjourned.

OUR CITY FINANCES.

Reduction of our City Debt—Retrenchment of Expenses—Necessity and Feasibility of Reform.

LETTER FROM THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION TO THE COMPTROLLER.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
No. 813 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1868.

Hon. Richard B. Connolly, Comptroller of the City and County of New-York:

DEAR SIR: In the Annual Report for the year 1866 of the Department of Finance of the City of New-York, you expressed a determination, to the best of your ability, to meet the responsibilities and discharge the duties of the office to which you had been elected in such a manner as to promote the interests of the tax-payers and sustain the credit and honor of the Corporation.

You are intended to be in fact what you are in law—the guardian of the public treasury and the general conservator of the public property. Your position, as a matter of course, must make you perfectly familiar with the details of the several departments of the City and County Government, and the necessities of the public service.

As you have so forcibly expressed your determination to protect and advance the public interests, the Citizens' Association trusts that you will realize these pledges and reduce the local taxes.

Every plan to reduce taxation should involve the following three propositions:

First—The reduction of our standing debt.

Second—The increase of the City revenues.

Third—The decrease of the expenses of the local government.

And the Association offer the following suggestions on these points, believing that, if carried out, the desired result will be attained:

I.

First—To reduce our standing debt.

New-York to-day, with public property worth about $200,000,000, consisting of parks, markets, Croton Aqueduct Works and real estate connected therewith, wharves, piers and ferries, from which a large income should be derived, is in debt to the amount of $42,142,176 50, and is compelled to raise by tax upon the estates of citizens seven-eighths of the sums necessary to conduct its affairs.

There is now in the sinking fund for the redemption of the City debt, $15,000,000.

This amount should be at once applied to paying off that indebtedness.

The Association would respectfully request your coöperation in procuring the legislation necessary to accomplish this object.

This would leave a total debt of some $27,142,176 50. The market property of our City, estimated to be worth about $5,000,000, should be sold and the proceeds applied toward paying off the debt; this would leave the debt about $22,142,176 50.

The following statement shows the amount that the City is annually losing under the present market system; The net annual profit now received by the City from the markets is about $100,000, taking no account of the interest upon their value. If this property should be sold for $5,000,000 and the money invested, the City would receive some $350,000 per annum as interest.

In addition, the markets being situated in centres of business, the property in private hands would be improved and would be worth at least $20,000,000.

The City would receive, by way of tax upon this property, at the present rate of taxation, two and a half per cent. upon the taxable value, say $250,000 per annum; thus if the proceeds of the sale were invested, the City would, after the sale, receive $600,000 instead of $100,000 annually from the property; and if the proceeds were applied to the payment of the City debt, as they should be, the City would still derive an income of $250,000 per annum.

The Association, in view of the immense benefits to be derived from the measure, ask you to use all endeavors necessary to procure legislative authority to sell our public markets. Of the balance which would then remain of the debt, $22,142,176 50, $10,782,800 would represent the debt incurred on account of the original cost of introducing Croton water into our City. The Croton water debt should be paid from the Croton water income alone. This is a revenue able to take care of its own debt and have a large surplus over.

The debt would then be reduced to about $11,359,376 50.

The other salable property, except the wharves and piers owned by the City, could be disposed of for about $2,000,000, thus leaving a debt of some $9,000,000, incurred on account of the Central Park improvement, to represent which we have the Park itself, worth at least $75,000,000.

The balance of our debt, viz.: $9,000,000 should be funded in a long stock known as the Central Park improvement stock, of 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38 years, which would make just one million mature each year after 1898, to be raised by tax, the interest in the meantime to be annually raised by tax and paid by the Comptroller. Upon such funding the sinking fund, with all its waste, should be abolished.

The Association, therefore, asks your coöperation to secure the legislation necessary to make the Croton Aqueduct Department self-sustaining, to fund the balance of debt, and to abolish the sinking-fund system.

II.

THE PLAN FOR INCREASING THE CITY REVENUES.

First—The revenue for the use of Croton water should be and might fairly be made to pay the interest on the Croton debt; to pay the current expenses of the Department; to lay aside enough annually to liquidate the principal of the debt as it falls due, and to yield about one million annually to reduce the City taxes.

The present low rates for Croton water were fixed shortly after it was introduced, and only amount in first-class dwellings to about half a cent for one hundred gallons—which is next to nothing.

Second—Large express companies and railroad lines, which now pay but a mere pittance into the treasury for the privileges and advantages they enjoy, should be required to pay what is just and fair.

Third—Full authority should be obtained from the Legislature to impose a license tax upon the cars of the City Railroads. These Companies enjoy the public streets for their business as a monopoly; they make large profits, and should pay for their privileges.

Fourth—There are thousands of persons doing business in this City who do not contribute $1 toward the expenses of our local government for accommodations which they enjoy equally with our tax-payers. They live in the neighboring counties and States, and thus escape the burdens which they should justly bear. A direct tax should be imposed upon all such persons, gradated according to the amount of business transacted. From the last three sources an annual income might be derived of $2,000,000, and from such sources, in nearly all our large cities, *income is derived.*

III.

THE PLAN FOR DECREASING THE EXPENSES OF OUR LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

First—All distinctions in government between the City and County of New-York should be abolished, thus saving the expenses of two sets of officers doing the same general work in the same territorial limits, and of large expense caused entirely by a dual government.

At least one million of dollars could thus be saved.

Second—The expenses of the several metropolitan Commissions should be reduced one million of dollars.

Third—From a careful analysis of the expenditures of the Department of Public Instruction, the Association is of opinion that this Department could be efficiently conducted for two and a quarter millions of dollars per annum.

Fourth—The expenses of the local government could be reduced nearly three-quarters of a million of dollars by making our courts of justice self-sustaining.

This could be done by the institution of a plan which should require all those persons who use the courts to pay the expense thereof. Our courts now cost us nearly $800,000 per year, and the City receives but about $100,000 in fees, &c., therefrom.

In our City and County Courts there are 35 Judges, 100 clerks and 89 officers, (the Police acting as officers for the criminal and police courts.)

Each year about 2,500 cases in the Supreme Court are put on the calendar; in the Superior Court about 600; in the Common Pleas about 600; in the Marine Court about 5,000 suits are brought annually, and in the petty civil courts together about 12,000. These amount to some 20,000, which number must be increased by some 3,000 additional suits which are never put on the calendars. For some 30,000 litigants this expense of $800,000 is borne by the community at large; whereas a very small tax on the litigants themselves, which would be perfectly just, would defray the expense.

Another portion of the plan is to reduce the expenses of the courts by dismissing a number of superfluous attaches.

The other expenses of the local Government can be reduced an additional million of dollars by a judicious contraction of expenditure.

To thus increase the revenues and decrease the expenses of the Government, legislative aid may be necessary; *and the Association would respectfully request your earnest coöperation to press upon our local Boards and officers the necessity for economy and retrenchment, and also to procure such legislation.*

By this plan the annual expenses would be reduced to:

The Commissions	$3,000,000
The Public Instruction	2,250,000
The Charities and Corrections	1,000,000
The Common Council	2,000,000
The Cleaning streets	500,000
The interest on Funded Debt	700,000
For incidentals	500,000
For State Purposes	3,000,000
Total	$12,950,000

To meet this the annual revenue would be as follows:

First—Croton Water Revenue, in addition to the amount required in paying the expenses of the Department, the interest on the stock, and the principal as it falls due	$1,000,000
Second—Excise	1,000,000
Third—Revenue from River-front Wharves, Piers, Slips, Ferries, when developed	2,000,000
Fourth—Other sources of revenue	2,000,000
Total Revenue	$6,000,000

This would leave a total of $6,950,000 to be raised by tax, which would make *the tax less than one per cent. upon the present valuation of property,* or about one-third of the annual tax now borne by our citizens. To secure this result the Association *requests your hearty coöperation* to the furthest extent of your official power.

The Association would also call your attention to the plan which will be presented to the Legislature for the improvement of our river front, by providing in this harbor facilities for our commerce commensurate with its importance.

The objects kept in view in this plan are:

First—To give to one body or board the entire and exclusive control and supervision of the wharves and piers of the harbor of New-York.

Second—To give to such body all the powers necessary to promote the public welfare, in respect to the wharves and piers; but at the same time no power which might prove a hardship or burden upon private capital and enterprise.

Third—To leave the improvement of the river front as much as possible to private capital and enterprise; and *Fourth*—To give the Board the power of establishing such rates of wharfage as will induce private individuals to develop the river front, and provide accommodations commensurate with the wants of our commerce, by allowing them a proper return upon the capital invested, but not to give the Board any power to make outlays of the public money, nor to engage in expensive undertakings which will saddle another heavy debt on the people.

The Association asks that you will give to this plan which will be submitted to you, that consideration which the importance of the subject demands, and will aid the commercial interest of our City in securing the improvement needed in that respect.

The Association would also respectfully request that you will lend your coöperation to procure the legislation necessary to authorize the taxes in the City of New-York to be raised according to the following plan:

First—Two hundred and fifty taxpayers, paying taxes on property of the taxable value of not less than $20,000, shall be summoned by the Mayor of the City, from among whom, in the presence of the Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court, twenty-four shall be selected by lot who shall sit as a jury.

Second—Before them every branch of the local government, including all Boards and Commissions, shall be by law compelled to present their budgets, and any tax-payer may appear and oppose the amounts asked for, giving his reasons for so doing.

A majority of the jury shall determine, after hearing all sides, the sums necessary to be raised for all local purposes in the City and County of New-York, and their decision shall be final.

This plan gives into the hands of our citizens the fixing of the amount of their taxes. There is no reason why it should not be easy for them and the public officials to agree on this point. If such a system be adopted it will lead to such a harmonious administration of public affairs as has never before been witnessed in this City.

The present depression of all commercial and industrial pursuits, and the gloomy prospect as to any immediate change for the better, loudly call for the most thorough contraction of expenditure in every department of the local government.

Our people, especially at this time, cannot submit that so large a proportion of their earnings should be wasted in supporting the incumbents of the many sinecure offices in the City, and in the transaction of the ordinary routine of public business.

It has seemed very remarkable that the increase in our taxation should be so disproportionate to the increase in our population.

The most stringent measures should be adopted to check every item of waste or improper expenditure; and the appeal is made to you, since all waste can be effectually checked by vigilance and prompt action in your department.

This Association sees with great regret that in your estimates for the expenses of the City Government for 1868 you have recommended no substantial reduction below the amounts expended last year.

Your predecessor in office, Mr. BRENNAN, in his estimate for 1867, recommended $11,101,802 52 as sufficient for this object.

You gave as an excuse for pressing the large amount asked for in that estimate that you found it made up when you entered upon the duties of your office in January, 1867, and that if you had had the preparing of it the expenditures would have been fixed by you at a much lower figure. The estimate for 1868 is now before us and we find that instead of making any reduction on the expenditures of last year, as you repeatedly promised you would, you have increased the expenditures for 1868, to $11,161,122 50.

In the estimates of your predecessor $165,000 was included for judgments, but the estimate made by you contains no amount for judgments.

In 1867 the interest on the City debt to be provided for was $1,228,881 24, and the portion of the City debt redeemable was $692,420 69, which, in 1868, you estimate the interest at $1,144,692 55, and the principal payable at $702,420 69.

So it will be seen that you have asked for an increase of $133,508 67 over the extraordinarily large estimates of last year, which it was expected you would reduce.

The Association cannot see any tendency to a judicious contraction of expenditure in the following amounts recommended by you in your City Budget for 1868:

1. Advertising for the Common Council	$50,000 00
2. Printing for the Common Council	60,000 00
Finance Department.	
1. Cleaning markets	$25,000 00
2. Contingencies, Comptroller's office	20,000 00
3. Salaries, department finance	190,589 18
Street Department.	
1. Contingencies	$15,000 00
2. Lands and places	45,000 00
3. New stone bridge at Kingsbridge	20,000 00
4. Printing for departments	40,000 00
5. Public buildings, construction and repairs	77,000 00
6. Roads and avenues	103,500 00
7. Stationery and blank books	45,000 00
8. Street improvements	10,000 00
9. Supplies for and cleaning public offices	90,000 00

In the budget for 1867 the amounts were estimated at:

1. Advertising for the Common Council	$50,000 00
2. Printing for the Common Council	80,000 00
Finance Department.	
1. Cleaning markets	$16,500 00
2. Contingencies, Comptroller's office	15,000 00
3. Salaries, department finance	160,000 00
Street Department.	
1. Contingencies	$15,000 00
2. Lands and places	30,000 00
3. New stone bridge at Kingsbridge	5,000 00
4. Printing for departments	40,000 00
5. Public buildings, construction and repairs	50,000 00
6. Roads and avenues	60,000 00
7. Stationery and blank books	40,000 00
8. Street improvements	5,000 00
9. Supplies for and cleaning public offices	75,000 00

It will thus be seen that the decrease in these items amounts to $20,000, while your increase in these items amounts to $169,589 18.

The Association doubts the expediency of a stone bridge at Kingsbridge.

Last year $5,000 was appropriated for this purpose. It is very questionable whether any such permanent bridge should be built, as in the course of a few years the improvement of the Harlem River may necessitate the removal of all such permanent obstructions. It was to be expected and hoped from your assurances, voluntarily given to the Association, to protect the interests of our tax-payers, that you would have reduced these items of expenditures very sensibly below the estimates of last year, since in these, or most of these, the public money has heretofore been squandered.

This Association cannot understand how you are promoting the interests of the tax-payers by recommending that such large sums should be appropriated for advertising, printing, blank-books, stationery, repairs to our public buildings, supplies for our public offices, and for keeping the public roads in repair. It was to be expected that in all these matters, whatever the estimates of the different departments and bureaus may have been, *you* would have accompanied such estimates with recommendations of retrenchment showing you to possess an earnest desire to lessen the public expenditures.

In view of the fraudulent disposition of large sums for these purposes in preceding years, the proposed expenditures of such vast sums for another year must be regarded by the people as a fraud upon the tax-payers of this City.

The Association trusted that instead of asking for increased appropriations, you would have exerted the whole power of your office to stop the monstrous waste which for years has been permitted under specious pretences connected with the items of advertising, printing, roads and avenues, and other kindred expenses.

The appropriation of $60,000 of last year for roads and avenues was in excess of what was required by even an ordinarily honest expenditure, and now you recommend $103,500 for keeping the twelve miles of traveled public roads in this City in common order, while the Central Park Commissioners spend but about $50,000 a year in keeping their carriage-roads and walks in most admirable repair.

The Association regrets that you have asked for $190,589 18 for the salaries of your office for 1868, which is some $30,000 in excess of the estimate for such purpose for 1867, made by your predecessor in office, Mr. BRENNAN.

The Association cannot see that the exigencies of the public service require this increase; but is of opinion that the financial department could be carried on as efficiently as now for many thousands of dollars less than your estimate.

In this connection, the Association would call your attention to the following article, which appeared in the *Evening Post*, making a comparison between the clerical force and amount of business of the United States Sub-Treasury, in New-York, and the Finance Department of this City:

"In the Comptroller's Department in this City there are employed one hundred and thirty-one clerks and chiefs of bureaus, at an annual expense of $167,642 81 for salaries; also $19,546 61 for contingent expenses, besides the City Chamberlain, through whom all payments are made, with a salary and perquisites of $150,000 per annum.

The amount of the entire transactions of the Comptroller's Department is $37,587,811 95 for 1865. In the United States Treasury Department, in this City, there are employed sixty-eight persons. The amount of salaries paid is $122,904.

The amount of transactions was two thousand five hundred and eight millions for 1865. While, therefore, about one half the number of persons were employed the volume of business transacted was sixty-eight times greater.

At this rate the City Government would require eight thousand nine hundred and eight persons to perform the same amount of business that was transacted by the Treasury Department of the United States in this City by sixty-eight persons; at the same rate it would cost $11,399,711 08 for salaries to perform the same amount of business under the City Government."

The Association calls your attention to the following portion of the message of Mayor HOFFMAN of Jan. 6, 1868:

"We are now beginning to pay the indebtedness contracted during the war, and our people must be fully prepared to bear heavy burdens. *It is certain, however, that a very large amount of money may be saved annually by a proper effort in the various departments of the City and County Governments and in the Boards and Commissions to cut down the number of employés upon the pay rolls, which are unnecessarily large, and to scrutinize more closely the prices charged for all supplies and articles furnished. There must be increased economy.* We shall need all our resources, as well as all our self-denial, to meet the increasing demands upon us; *and I urge upon all persons charged with public trusts to bear in mind the fact.*"

If it be said in reply to the above comments of the Association on the amount of salaries paid by you that the Common Council has created the offices in your department and has fixed the salaries thereof, it is still true that the power of making the appointments and discharging the clerks is in the head of each department; hence it would be an easy matter for you to follow the Mayor's advice by discharging such of the clerical force for which there is no longer any occasion, and refusing to make any new appointments.

The Association would also call your attention to the matter of expenditures under the matter of "Lamps and Gas." Coal has materially decreased in price; but the Association is informed that no sensible reduction has taken place in the price charged to the City per lamp for gas.

The Association trusts that you will take a broad and comprehensive view of the foregoing matters, and will be influenced in your action thereon by motives of public good alone.

The practice of extravagance in our public expenditures tends rapidly to undermine confidence and drive capital from our City, and creates a feeling of insecurity of property on all sides. Our taxes have been increased until they are now most oppressive, thus greatly retarding the growth of our City. Within the last few years, in consequence of the system of extravagant public expenditures prevailing here, many millions of capital have been driven to New-Jersey and the neighboring States, to the great damage of our City, since many of our larger merchants hesitate to reside where the public burdens are so great and so difficult to be borne.

The Association also trusts that you will keep one great object in view, which under a wise financial management can be attained—and that is, that when your term of office shall expire, our City and county may be nearly out of debt, its revenue largely increased, and the rate of taxation reduced to one per cent. upon the present basis of valuation of property.

The great question of the day is "Retrenchment and intelligent, though comprehensive, reform."

Very respectfully, PETER COOPER,
Chairman Citizens' Association of New-York.
RICHARD M. HENRY, Secretary.

Board of Audit.

The following claims were heard by this Board yesterday and decisions reserved.

HERMAN FLEETMANN presented a claim of $147 27 for money paid twice over on an assessment of his property in Eighty-fourth-street, for opening Central Park.

Rev. RALPH HOYT submitted a claim of $191 50 in behalf of the Church of the Good Shepherd, of which he is pastor. The Church was assessed for taxes, and subsequently the Common Council passed a resolution remitting the tax, but the Comptroller having no fund appropriated for the purpose could not refund the money, and referred claimant to the Board of Audit. The Board rejected the claim as not coming within their jurisdiction. The resolution of the Common Council on which the claim is based, was passed in January, 1867, whereas the jurisdiction of the Board is confined by law to claims accruing previous to that time.

C. T. CROMWELL submitted a claim of $180 and interest from July, 1865, for Croton water tax paid under protest on his hotel in Frankfort-street. Mr. DEAN, for the City, objected to the claim on the ground that it was a voluntary payment of money by the claimant with a full knowledge on his part of the grounds on which the payment was demanded, and that the protest of claimant did not save his rights. This point he alleged was well settled in the case of Fleetwood *vs.* The Mayor. In answer to this, claimant denied that it was a voluntary payment; he was compelled to pay or have the water cut off, which would have been an irreparable injury. Mr. DEAN replied that claimant could have got an injunction from the courts preventing the cutting off of the water, as he did in fact do the following year. Auditor MARTINDALE suggested that a payment of money made under protest and which could only have been avoided by a resort to the courts, could hardly be called a "voluntary" payment.

The heirs of JOHN O'TOOLE submitted a claim of $120 for his services as Inspector of Incumbrances in 1855. Action had been brought in court for the recovery of the claim and discontinued, and it was claimed that the statute of limitations did not run while the suit was in the court. The Corporation Counsel held that it did run as against a new action to recover the same money.

No other claims being ready, the Board adjourned till to-day at 12 M.

Central Grant Club.

The Central Grant Club held a special meeting at their headquarters, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, last evening, the President, Mr. RUFUS E. ANDREWS, in the chair.

In calling the meeting to order Mr. ANDREWS said the object of the gathering was to take suitable notice of the death of their Treasurer, Mr. JOSEPH B. TAYLOR.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased, and of condolence with his family, were then read and adopted, and ordered to be printed in the daily papers.

Mr. ANDREWS, alluding to the resolutions, said that the death of Mr. TAYLOR had cast a deep gloom over his whole life. His relations with the deceased had been very intimate for the past fifteen years; but never was he more fully impressed with his stirling qualities as a citizen and patriot than when he accompanied him to the Syracuse Convention, last year. The speaker then spoke of the active part Mr. TAYLOR took in placing Gen. GRANT before the people as a candidate for the Presidency, and said it was his darling wish that the Club might carry out the principles upon which it was founded and elect GRANT to the highest office in the gift of the nation.

The meeting then adjourned till next Monday night.

The New Steamer Stonington.

The steamer *Stonington*, of the Stonington Steamboat Company's line, was thrown open to public inspection yesterday. The vessel was built by Messrs. SIMONSON. She is 265 feet in length, 40 feet beam and 15 feet in depth; is constructed of the very best materials, is iron strapped and is rendered every way as stanch and strong as possible. Her engines are very powerful, and are such as are usually placed in sea-going vessels. She has 125 state-rooms and 500 single berths. In addition to the usual accommodations she has a third or upper deck, around which are some fifteen or twenty state-rooms, which will doubtless be sought after by those who patronize the boat during the Summer. The *Stonington* is lighted with gas throughout by HAUGHWOUT & Co.'s patent apparatus, is warmed by steam, and is thoroughly ventilated. Her furniture is of the newest and most fashionable style, and is certainly very beautiful. The prevailing color of the decorations is white, relieved by a very light drab color, the panels of the doors being painted a very subdued violet. The glassware, decorated china, silverware, cutlery, chandeliers, mirrors and gas-works were supplied by E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co., the total cost being $25,000. The entire cost of the boat was over $300,000. On her trial trip she made from fourteen to fifteen miles per hour. Tuesday a fine collation was served up to those invited to inspect the vessel, provided by the purser, Mr. SLATER.

Arrest of a Wholesale Check Forger.

Officer DUFFY, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested STEPHEN T. CURRAN, a resident of Long Island, 40 years of age, on a charge of having perpetrated a series of bank-check forgeries. When the prisoner was arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, the facts in the case were fully developed. It appears that CURRAN called on Tuesday at the store of GEO. W. MITTNACHT, dealer in safes, at No. 25 Spring-street, and purchased a safe, tendering in payment a check for $84 75 on the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, which purported to have been drawn by Messrs. EIMER & AMEND, of No. 193 Third-avenue. Mr. MITTNACHT accepted the check, but subsequently discovered that it was a forgery, hence the complaint and arrest. PAUL AMEND appeared in court and testified that the signature of his firm had been forged to the check in question, upon which evidence the magistrate granted a full commitment, the prisoner being locked up in default of $2,000 bail. It was also stated in the course of the proceedings that the accused had forged the signature of EIMER & AMEND on over fifty bank checks, generally for sums ranging from $60 to $200, on many of which he managed to obtain money and goods to a large amount. Among those firms thus victimised by this sharper, are WM. P. KINGMAN, of No. 250 Canal-street; MORRISON & KNOWLES, No. 211 Water-street; SEIGER & SCHWARTZ, of Broadway; HAGGERTY & BRO., Nos. 8 and 10 Platt-street; H. WATSON & Co., No. 180 Front-street; R. BROWN, scales, Third-avenue; M. YOUNG, No. 8 Broadway, and S. CAREY, No. 7 Broadway.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE CHOLERA ON THE SHIP LIEBNITZ.—Yesterday Messrs. BISSINGER and KAPP, Commissioners of Emigration, accompanied by several members of the German Emigrant Society, went down the Bay to visit the surviving emigrant passengers by the ship *Liebnitz*, from Hamburg, which reached this port a few days since, and reported over a hundred deaths from cholera during the passage. The visitors yesterday examined the *Liebnitz* carefully, and then proceeded on board the Hospital Ship, where they conversed with the passengers. We shall probably have a report from these gentlemen shortly, which will suggest such action on the part of the German Government as will, at least, tend to lessen the chances of the recurrence of such calamities as those recorded of the *Lord Brougham* and the *Liebnitz*, by making the presence of a doctor imperative on board all emigrant vessels from German ports.

INTERNAL REVENUE SEIZURES.—The following seizures were reported at the Metropolitan Board yesterday: A lot of twenty-nine three-fourths boxes of tobacco, at No. 11 Whitehall-street. The tobacco came from St. Louis, and has counterfeit inspection marks; signed by Inspector ISAAC HARVEY. Inspector HARVEY also seized four barrels of smoking tobacco at No. 213 Duane-street. A small illicit distillery in the rear of the building No. 326 West Sixteenth-street, was seized in the morning. No one was upon the premises at the time the Inspector appeared. Deputy Commissioner HARLAND proceeded to Washington, Tuesday night, where it is expected he will remain for some days. There was no meeting of the Board yesterday.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Hon. J. Wiley Edmunds, of Boston; Hon. W. R. Bush, of Albany; Hon. E. P. Latham, of Milwaukee, and Hon. R. R. Ford, of Iowa, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. S. P. Doolittle, of Washington, and Hon. F. B. Deshon, of Connecticut, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. Oakes Ames, M. C., of Massachusetts, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. W. A. West, of the Treasury Department, is at the Tontine Hotel. Gen. Barney, U. S. A., is at the Westminster Hotel. Hon. S. B. Grice, of Philadelphia; Hon. A. Pollok, of Washington; Hon. J. H. Ramsey, of Albany, and Hon. E. A. Ludwick, of Albany, are at the Astor House.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 15—Evening.

Consols closed at 92⅜@92½ for money and account.
American securities closed steady at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	71¾@71⅞
Illinois Central Railway Shares, ex. div.	84½
Erie Railway Shares	47¾

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Jan. 15—Evening.

United States Bonds are quoted at 75⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 15—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed unchanged at the following authorised quotations:

Middling Uplands	7⅝@7¾d.
Middling Orleans	7¾d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is firmer at 15s. 10d. for California White, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western. Corn, 45s.

PROVISIONS—The market closed irregular. Pork has declined to 78s. for New Prime Eastern Mess. Beef is firm at 120s. for Winter cured. Other articles unaltered in price.

PRODUCE—The quotations of American Produce of all kinds are unchanged.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Jan. 15—Evening.

PETROLEUM—The market for Petroleum closed dull at 44 francs for Standard White.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT declined 3c.@4c.; sales at $2 8@$2 10 for No. 1, and $2 06 for No. 2. CORN declined 1c.@2c.; sales at 88c.@89c. for No. 1; 85½c.@87c. for No. 2, and 85½c.@86c. for No. 3. OATS declined 2c.; sales at 59¼c.@59½c. RYE quiet at a decline of ½c.@1c.; sales at $1 55½@$1 56 for No. 1, and $1 53 for No. 2. BARLEY dull at $1 86@$1 88 for No. 2, and $1 65@$1 ... for No. 2 Rejected. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $20 50@$20 75 for first-class brands. LARD quiet 12½c. SWEET PICKLED HAMS, 12c.@12½c. ENGLISH MEATS dull; Short Rib Middles, 9⅝c.@9¾c., loose. BULK MEATS nominal; Shoulders, 11¼c., loose. GREEN HAMS inactive at 10¾c. 10⅞c. DRESSED HOGS steady at $7 35@$8 35, dividing on 200 lbs. LIVE HOGS firm at an advance of 5c.@10c.; sales at $6 @$6 10 for Shipping lots; $6 30@$6 75 for Medium to Fair Packing, and $6 90@$7 25 for Good to Choice do. BEEF CATTLE firm at $6 35@$7 50 for Good to Choice Shipping. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 7,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT in moderate demand at $2 59 for No. 1 Winter Red, and $2 65 for No. 2 do. CORN dull and declined 2c.@3c.; ear was offered at 84c.; shelled at 87c. OATS advancing; 69c. was asked. RYE unchanged. BARLEY advancing and in fair demand; Fall $1 95@$2 05. COTTON dull and lower; Middling 14¾c. WHISKY unchanged. DRESSED HOGS dull at $7 75@$8 50; receipts 2,800 head. MESS PORK held at $21; second class $20 50. BULK MEATS, 7¾c.@7½c. for Shoulders and Sides. BACON, 9¼c. for Shoulders and 11⅝c. for Clear Sides. LARD quiet and unchanged; prime Leaf 12¼c. Gold 138@138½, buying. Exchange dull. Money easy.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

COTTON in good demand; Middling 16c.@16¼c.; sales 4,250 bales; receipts 3,640 bales; exports 1,474 bales. SUGAR active; Common 9c.@9¾c.; Fair 11½c.@12c.; Prime to Choice 13⅝c.@14c. MOLASSES active; Common 56c.; Choice 80c. FLOUR dull; Superfine $9; the sales were very small. CORN quiet and firm, at 95c. OATS dull, at 80c.@85c. PORK quiet, at $21 50@$22. LARD—Tierces 12¾c. keg 14c. BACON—No wholesale demand; retailing for Shoulders at 9¼c.@9½c.; Clear Sides 13c. Sterling Exchange 150@153. New-York Sight Exchange ⅛ ℘ cent. discount. Gold 138⅛.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

COTTON steady; Middling Upland, 14½c.@17c.; Middling Orleans, 18c. CLOVERSEED, $8. FLAXSEED, $2 50. FLOUR dull; Western Extra Family, $10 50@$11 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $10 50@$12. WHEAT comes on slowly; choice Red, $2 50@$2 55; White, $2 80@$3. RYE, $1 65@$1 67. CORN quiet; sales, 5,000 bushels old Yellow $1 32; new do., $1 15. OATS at 76c.@78c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 15½c., standard weight; Refined, in bond, 23c. Sold by auction to-day 6,000 boxes Palermo Oranges at $3 05@$3 20; 1,000 boxes Lemons at $3 75, and $3 90, cash, and on thirty days.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

FLOUR steady, but unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for red Winter, $13 50 for white, and $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 360 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 40, and 360 bushels No. 2 do. at $2 30. CORN and other grains are nominal. CORN MEAL $2 75 ℘ 100 lbs. MILLFEED firm; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $46 ℘ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 10; to New-York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

FLOUR dull; sales 200 bbls. at $10 25@$11 25 for Spring, and $13 50@$15 50 for White. WHEAT dull and nominally unchanged; sales 250 bushels Amber Canada at ordinary, at $2 60. CORN dull; small sales of car lots at $1 13 for new and $1 15 for old, in store. OATS offered at 76c. for Western, in store. RYE unchanged. DRESSED HOGS better; sales of heavy at 9¼c.@9¾c. PORK unchanged. LARD firm at 13½c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The excitement in the mining share market is caused by the reported discovery of rich ore in the Hale and Norcross mine, which stock sold to-day at $3,070. Savage is selling at $150; Kentuck at $300, and Cholar at $250. All mining shares have advanced.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

FLOUR quiet at $7 50@$8. WHEAT quiet at $2 50@$2 65. Legal Tenders, 72¼c.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

FLOUR flat. Amber WHEAT $2 63. CORN dull at 92½c. OATS—Sales of No. 1 at 62c. RYE—Sales of No. 2 at $1 45. DRESSED HOGS $7 75@$8 50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Jan. 15.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE firm at 50c. RESIN firm at $2 12½ for Strained and No. 2. TAR $1 85. COTTON steady; Middling 14¼c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, 95; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28½; Reading Railroad, 46¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52¼. Gold closed at 139¾.

[Advertisement.]

STORE SHADES.—PLAIN GILT OR LETTERED SKYLIGHT SHADES, SHELF CURTAINS, KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Seven years' experience without a failure or an unsatisfactory job proves beyond doubt or cavil that the Burglar Alarm Telegraph will make your house burglar proof. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Bremen	Jan. 16	New-York	Bremen.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	Jan. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Jan. 18	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR VERA CRUZ, NICARAGUA, HAVANA, ETC.			
Columbia	Jan. 16	New-York	Havana.
Star of the South	Jan. 18	New-York	St. Jago de Cuba.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, close at the General Post-office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Bremen*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the Pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 12 M.

FRIDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Portland, by the *Moravian*, close at the General Post-office at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 15—*In steamship Cuba, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Holmes and infant, Jersey City; Henry Norwell, J. P. Whitney, Boston; Jno. Levisey, S. Harrison, Geo. Burnett, England; Theo. Christ, Mr. Johnston, D. O'Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. S. Saisheimer, New-York; Rev. Dr. T. B. Lyman, Baltimore; D. T. Frazee, Montreal; Wm. Clark, Buffalo; David J. Hoopes, Philadelphia.

JAN. 15—*In steamship Bellona, for London*—H. A. Golding, M. A. Cohen, J. H. Coles, Mrs. Hennings, Geo. H. Marcy, H. P. Horton and family, Miss Fannie Morse, Miss Ellen Morse, Henry G. Lansing, Michael Norris, Fred. Hutken, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 22 | Sun sets..... 4 59 | Moon rises... 12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 58 | Gov. Island. 1 47 | Hell Gate .. 3 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15.

Cleared.

Steamships Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Gulf Stream, Bates, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; San Francisco, Howes, Greytown, North Amer. Steamship Co.; Albemarle, Bourne, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Ashland, Norton, New-Orleans, R. Lowden; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, J. Hand; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Catharine Whiting, Berry, from St. Thomas, via Bermuda, Jan. 8, with mdse. and 12 passengers to Johnson & Higgins.

Ships Nonpareil, (Br.,) Evans, Liverpool, Miller & Houghton; Arkwright, ——, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Barks W. H. Moody, (Br.,) Durkee, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt's Son & Co.; Carlton, Trecartin, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Manlius, (Br.,) ——, Sagua, F. Alexandre & Son; Adela, (Venez.,) Lauretzen, St. Kitts and Puerto Cabello, R. B. Eldridge; Amanda Jean, (Br.,) Webb, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Helen G. Rich, Stout, Arroyo, P. R., Warren Ray; Mary Grace, (Br.,) Morrison, St. Johns, N. F., Crandall, Umphrey & Co.; Rachel Coney, Coney, Santa Cruz, Cuba, Moss & Ward.

Schooners Gleaner, (Br.,) Howes, Cuidad Bolivar, B. J. Wenberg; Laura, Coombs, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Soloman & Co.; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Murphy, (late Lewis, lost at sea,) Liverpool Dec. 27, with mdse. and 51 passengers to National Steamship Co. Jan. 1, 6 A. M., lat. 50 35, lon. 29 35, while Capt. Lewis was getting the ship round on starboard tack, he missed his footing and fell on deck; the ship at the moment gave a lurch, and he slipped overboard; it was blowing a fearful gale from N. W., with a tremendous sea, and ship laboring very much; life buoys were thrown after him, the engines stopped, and all hands called, but nothing could be done to save him under the circumstances.

Steamship Empire, Price, Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Brunette, Spinney, Wilmington, Del., 34 hours, in ballast to P. Lorillard, Jr.

Steamship Albemarle, Davis, Fall River.

Steamer Oceanus, Davis, Providence.

Ship Shakespeare, (Ham.,) Bahsen, Hamburg Dec. 5, via Dover 8th, with mdse. and 141 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edge. Has had two deaths on the passage. Passed Madeira Dec. 19, Bermuda 31st, and Cape Hatteras Jan. 3, since which time has had strong northerly gales, and split fore and main sails.

Bark Federico Lo Sveo, (Ital.,) Grossi, Newcastle, Eng., 53 ds., with coal to Slocovich & Smith. Has had very heavy weather, in which lost sails and stove bulwarks. Dec. 18, while furling the jib, Marchilli, seaman, native of Genoa, fell overboard and was lost.

Bark Algeria, (Br.,) McFee, of and from Androssan 58 ds., with iron to Wm. Nelson's Sons. Had fine weather up to the 13th inst.; since that time has had strong northerly gales, and carried away maintopsail-yard and split sails.

Brig Fleetwing, (Br., of Port Medway, N. S.,) Park, Matanzas 17 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Made the Highlands Jan. 13; took a gale from the northwest, and was driven south of Cape May; since that time has had strong northwest gales; lost staysails and both jibs. Has had a pilot 7 days.

Schr. F. L. Miller, Wilson, Bounder Cove, where she was sunk in October last on a voyage from Elizabethport to New-Haven; was towed to the City by steamtug Rescue, and will be repaired.

Schr. S. L. Merritt, (wrecking,) Wilton, with rags and hemp from the wreck of the bark Persia, ashore on Fire Island.

Schr. Benjamin Strong, Brown, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Roberts, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Elizabethport, with coal for Norwich.

Schr. Effort, Nickerson, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. J. J. Huntington, Jones, Elizabethport, with coal for Bristol.

Schr. Charles Hawley, Bennett, Elizabethport, with coal for Sag Harbor.

Schr. Pilgrim, McGinniss, Greenwich.

Sailed.

Steamships Cuba, Tripoli and Manhattan, for Liverpool; City of Cork, do. via Halifax; San Francisco, Greytown; Nightingale, Vera Cruz; Gulf Stream and Ashland, New-Orleans; Champion, Charleston; Louisa Moore, Newbern; W. P. Clyde, Wilmington; Albemarle, Richmond.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 15.—Sld. steamship Jas. Adger, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 15.—Arr. U. S. steamer Saco.

Passed up, schr. Jackson, Spanish Main for Baltimore.

Sld. Coast Survey schr. Bailiff, for Savannah.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 11, P. M.—Arr. schrs. Nellie, Henderson, from New-York for Calais; Ada, (Br.,) Villeya, do. for St. John, N. B.; Chas. E. Jackson, Sheffield, from Boston for Philadelphia; T. R. Baird, Ireland, from Savannah for Boston; ship Golden Hind, in tow by steamer Monohansett, for New-York; did not proceed on account of strong wind.

12th.—Arr. schrs. Etta E. Sylvester, Sylvester, from Deer's Isle for Boston; Frank B. Colton, Colton, from Philadelphia for Boston; Ella May, Wyley; Belle Bartlett, Hawes, from Tangier for Boston; H. Prescott, Freeman, do. for Portland; Olive G. Tower, Hatch; Charlie F. Mayo, Rich, Virginia for Boston; bark Ionic, Woodbury, St. Paul Loando for Boston; reports Nov. 19, in port, ship William Cummings, detained for want of men.

The schr. J. L. Newcomb, Elizabethport for Boston, ashore on the West Chop, came off to-day at noon. She sustained no damage. Harbor frozen over down as far as some of the vessels.

13th.—Arr. schrs. Princess, from New-York for Boston; Lucy D. Higgins, Richmond, Va., do.; B. N. Hawkins, Charleston, do.; Z. Snow, Baltimore for Rockland; Stephen Morris, Philadelphia for Boston; Wm. Murray, Boston for Newport; Nellie Powers, Charleston for Boston; Commerce, Newburyport for Baltimore; Wm. Walton, Boston for Philadelphia; H. W. Wellington, New-York for Bristol; Sea Queen, Baltimore for Portland; Sarah Barton, New-York for Hingham.

Remaining—All vessels before reported, schrs. Hattie, Frank B. Colton, Ada, (Br.,) Nil Desperandum, Nellie Tarbox, Eastern Light, Freddie Walter, Belle Brandon, Chas. E. Jackson, Nellie, bark Ionic, brig Caroline E. Kelly.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—Arr. ships Stormy Petrel, from Glasgow, and Queen of the East, from San Juan del Sur.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Steamer Moses Taylor, for San Juan del Sur, sailed to-day; also ships Brewster, Wealth of Nations, and Binkley, for Liverpool; Surprise, for Boston; Ruth, for Rio Janeiro.

Cld. ship Surprise, for Boston, with 1,600 bbls. of flour and 8,000 sacks of wheat.

Sld. ships Pasithea, for Swansea, and Endeavor, for Hong Hong.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 15.—Sld. steamships Fanny, for Baltimore; Thames, New-York; Tonawanda, Philadelphia; brig Pomont, St. Thomas.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 15.—Sld. steamer Fairbanks, for New-York.

Notice to Mariners.

U. S. LIGHTHOUSE DEPOT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1868.

The iron buoys lately in New-Haven Harbor have been taken up, and spar buoys have been placed to mark the channels for the Winter. By order of the Lighthouse Board.

A. LUDLOW CASE,
Lighthouse Inspector, Third District.

Spoken, &c.

Isaac R. Davis—ship, from Rio for New-York, Jan. 1, no lat., &c.

Neptune—ship, Carr, from New-York for Hong Kong, Dec. 10, lat. 1 03 N., lon. 29 56.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

LONDONDERRY, Jan. 15—Noon.—The steamship Hibernian, from Quebec, arrived here this morning, en route to Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15—Noon.—Dispatches received from Queenstown state that the steamship Chicago, of Williams & Guion's line, plying between Liverpool and New-York, and which recently went ashore, will be a total wreck. The ship is fast breaking up. The cotton which formed part of the cargo of the Chicago is washing ashore, where it is being collected in a damaged state. No lives lost.

WINTER CLOTHING.

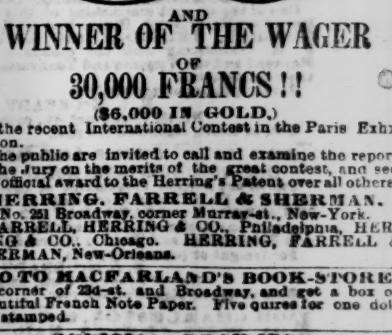
Prices have Reached the Lowest Point.

A Fine Line of New Goods to be Closed Out by

DEVLIN & CO.,

Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

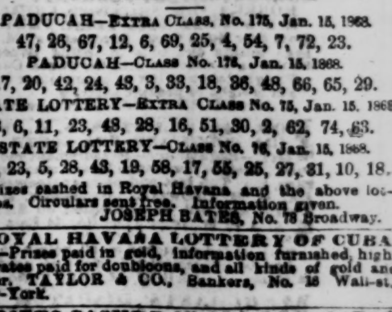
Broadway, cor. Warren-st.



30,000 FRANCS.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR .... LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR .... NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE .... PARIS.



AND WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS!!

($6,000 IN GOLD.)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York. FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS, No. 175, Jan. 15, 1868.
47, 26, 67, 12, 6, 69, 25, 4, 54, 7, 72, 23.

PADUCAH—CLASS No. 176, Jan. 15, 1868.
17, 20, 42, 24, 43, 3, 33, 18, 36, 48, 66, 65, 29.

STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 75, Jan. 15, 1868.
8, 6, 11, 23, 48, 28, 16, 51, 30, 2, 62, 74, 63.

STATE LOTTERY—CLASS No. 76, Jan. 15, 1868.
63, 23, 5, 28, 43, 19, 58, 17, 55, 25, 27, 31, 10, 18.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, and information given. GALLAGHER & BROTHER, No. 310 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

A—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.